New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1404. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDERS IN THE HOUSE.

OLD REPORT BILLS.

THE COUNTY OF CARRADAGA.

The Contested Seats in the Senate.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Testimonial to Dr. Kane—Speech of Senator Wadsworth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Interesting Debate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

The "General Orders" were the special order to-day, and good progress was made therein. Twelve bills were reported favorably and ordered to a third reading. Progress was reported upon them, and one was recorded with the enacting clause stricken out. Quite a scramble was had to secure the precedence of local bills, in which various members were interested, but after hedging a few members, the House adopted the plan of adhering strictly to the order in which bills stood upon the General Orders, and quiet was restored.

The only bill exciting debate, was one giving parties a new trial in County Courts in cases of appeal from Justices' Courts, when the judgment exceeds $20, or, as amended, $50.

The remaining bills were all of a local character, save one amending the General Insurance law, by requiring detailed reports.

OLD REPORT ACCOUNTS.

In the Senate Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of the Mechanics Banking Association, praying for the payment of certain drafts on JAMES HOWES & ROBERT WINZER, which the above named Bank discounted to Hiram P. Bennett in 1847, then agent of Mount Pleasant Prison. The petitioners say the Comptroller has refused to pay the same and they therefore invoke the interference of the Legislature to the end that they may be paid.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of R. K. CROOKE, MATTHEW MORGAN, MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, CHAS. S. WEST, WM. HALL & SONS and many other merchants in New-York City upon Broadway and elsewhere, and owners on Broadway, against a Broadway Railroad.

NEW COUNTY.

Mr. BROOKS for the creation of the County of Cassadaga from part of the County of Chatauqua. It is composed of the following towns: Ellington, Poland, Cornell, Kiantone, Ellicott, Carry, Ellery, Gerry, Busway, Cyrene, Sherman, Mina, French Creek, and parts of the towns of Stockton, Westfield and Charlotte.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. MASSMAN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the case of the contested seat of the Seventh Senate District, occupied by J. W. FLANDERS, reported that the charges of the petitioner, JOHN SCHENCK, are wholly unsustained, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of BENJ. SCHENCK, that he be admitted to a seat in the Senate of this State as the legal representative of the Seventh Senatorial District, in place of JOHN W. FLANDERS, be and the same is hereby denied. Adopted by Ayes, 20; Noes, 6.

GRAIN COMPANY.

Mr. G. R. SWAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of the American Grain Company for an Act of incorporation, reported against the bill for the formation of incorporations for raising, importing, and selling Guano and other fertilizers.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons of the City of New-York. The corporators are WILLIAM CORNELL, E. WILLIAMS, M. D., JOHN LOCKWOOD, THOS. [illegible], M. D., J. OGDEN, M. D., T. NORMAN, T. [illegible], M. D. The object is to promote science and instruction in the department of veterinary surgery therewith. Allows them to hold real estate to the amount of $50,000. It gives power to the Trustees to confer the degree of V. S. (Veterinary Surgeon) on any person of the age of 21 years who may have studied three years with some Veterinary Surgeon duly licensed and have attended two complete courses of lectures, one of which shall have been delivered by the Professors of said College.

INCURABLE CONVICTS.

Mr. PARSONS introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to the disposition of the bodies of deceased criminals, by giving to the Medical Faculty of the University of New-York one-third of the "subjects" demanded by the State from her prisons.

SELF PAYING.

Relative to Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings.

For the relief of the St. Lawrence Academy.

To authorize the Collector of Assessments in the city of Brooklyn to commence the sale of certain lands, in default of payment of assessments.

To legalize the tax-bill and assessment-rolls of the village of Binghamton.

To extend the charter of the Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Company.

To extend the charter of the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the city of Hudson.

Relative to Notaries Public.

To incorporate the Turnverein Association of the City of New-York.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. KANE.

Mr. WADSWORTH called from the table the concurrent (Assembly) resolutions of thanks, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, to HENRY GRINNELL, for his liberality and public spirit in fitting out and sending forth the Arctic Exploring Expedition, and to the officers and seamen of that Expedition, and ordering a gold medal to be struck for DR. E. K. KANE, appropriately commemorating the voyage of discovery of the Grinnell ships.

In support of these resolutions Senator WADSWORTH then eloquently addressed the Senate:

Mr. PRESIDENT—From the reading of these resolutions, it would seem that an act of honorable justice to the bold navigator and the generous-hearted citizen awaits its completion at our hands. I trust this act will not longer be delayed. I trust it will have accomplished with us no longer than is necessary to fitting phrase to express our thanks as legislators and as citizens, to those who nobly planned and nobly executed the Arctic Expedition. I rejoice that the two great States of New-York and Massachusetts stand side by side in the accomplishment of this mission of high emprise and exalted humanity. We should not forget the circumstances nor the occasion in which it originated. The head of an illustrious family, commissioned by his Government, goes forth to explore those wild regions of heavy frosts and rude elemental life, hoping thereby to enlarge the bounds of physical science, to open wider the channels of commerce, and to increase the aggregated mass of human knowledge. He goes amid the plaudits of his admiring countrymen. Weeks, months and years pass by, and yet no sign of his return. Back to cheer the darkened English hearts of the departed voyagers,

"To their earnest calling
Not a word would come
From that vague, dim, more appalling
Far than death!"

While "this shadow dumb, and veiled" was resting on the thoughtful of the earth, a noble woman, with bleeding heart, stretches forth her hands towards America, and breathes out in impassioned accents:

"Tell the dear departed not
We do their work yet;
We know no more than this:
But not into the void abyss
Fall with our earnest cries for something that we miss."

Responding to our common blood and common lineage, she asks for help; and with a promptitude which was blended with more nature, her plea was responded to. For this I love my country and my countrywomen better. For the generous rivalry of the English nation in this matter, I love England and Englishmen better. Hallowed be thy name, my country! and hallowed be thy name, thy country's dame, where or such deeds are done, where or that act, O man, forever!

Let us hold in grateful remembrance all who participated, whether living or dead, in the noble deed. Let literature so well the bold resolution and valuable dating of those who speak the English language and hear the English name.

Still with tearful emotions we remember, at this place, the fallen brave who lie bleaching where the [illegible] fell in their order, rose to advance their country's fame, let us also, with honorable unanimity, pay the humble tribute contemplated in these resolutions.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. OUTLAW called up his amendment to the Constitution relative to property qualifications of colored citizens.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert that the following be proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of this State, which, when approved, and adopted, in the manner provided by the Constitution, shall become a part thereof, viz.:

Every male citizen born in the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, have resided in the State for one year next preceding, and in the County in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least four months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on complying with such rules and regulations as are now prescribed by law, and, in addition, be able to read any article in the Constitution or any section of the Statutes of this State, be admitted and deemed an elector.

Mr. OUTLAW spoke in defence of his resolution until he was cut short by Mr. C. P. SMITH, calling attention to the ten minute rule, and that the gentleman had already spoken more than ten minutes.

The debate was continued at length, but I have not space to-day to devote to a sketch. It assumed a very wide range, in the course of which the Presidential election, Sharp's rifles, Kansas, and kindred topics were discussed. I shall furnish, to-morrow, a sketch of the debate, and shall endeavor to do justice to the noble and patriotic sentiments to which utterance was given by our Republican Senators.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway.
Illustr Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

INCREASED PAY FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. IVERSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the compensation of members of Congress, and to fix the time for the annual meeting.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement of imported merchandise.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a memorial signed by members of the Legislature of Maryland indorsing the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, condemnatory of the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. HOUSTON rejoiced that the Old Dominion had spoken on this subject, as her position in the Confederacy gave great weight to her utterance. After alluding to the unjust manner in which Lieut. MAURY had been treated by the Board, he said it was not because of inefficiency that officers had been stricken down, it was a system of espionage, and, as said by a victim of the Board, black conspiracy, crushing gallant men, and giving position and promotion to those who, grasping the sceptre, wielded it with despotic sway.

Mr. HOUSTON's remarks abounded in personalities. The characters of Captains STRINGHAM and DUPONT were freely commented on, as were also those of other members of the Retiring Board.

Mr. CLAYTON inquired on what authority the statements regarding Capt. DUPONT were made.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, he had not read the entire document to the Senate, but had obtained his information from it.

Mr. CLAYTON—You know nothing about it.

Mr. HOUSTON alluded to the observation of Mr. MALLORY that there are cases of hardship, and said some of the "hardest cases" remained in the Navy. (Laughter.) I assail no man's character; I only read from documents. I don't say they are not gentlemen, but I may have my private opinion. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. BAYARD, in reply to another remark made by Mr. HOUSTON, said if the latter could sustain his assertions by the documents adduced, he possessed a power of persuasion even greater than he had exhibited in the Senate to-day.

Mr. HOUSTON, resuming, charged the Naval Board with cutting off heads by hecatombs, and said that instead of the Navy being improved, the country has now but one protective arm—the volunteer forces of the nation—and he, (Mr. HOUSTON,) was for wiping out the wrong by repealing the act under which the Board acted, as partiality and selfishness were the only things for which the Board could be commended.

He spoke more than three hours. The galleries were densely crowded.

Mr. BUTLER vindicated Commodore SHUBRICK, of the Naval Retiring Board, eulogizing the brilliant achievements of that officer on the Pacific coast and elsewhere.

Mr. BAYARD spoke chiefly in defence of Captain DUPONT, and said that on some future occasion he would express his views at length of the Naval Board. In his opinion the attack of the Senator upon Captain DUPONT was wanton in the extreme.

Mr. HOUSTON rejoined, saying he had made no assertions that were not sustained by official documents. He should wait for the printed speech of Mr. BAYARD, and reply as it might deserve.

Mr. MALLORY defended the Naval Board, individually and collectively.

Mr. PRATT gave notice that he would reply to Mr. HOUSTON to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

THE KANSAS ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, opposed the resolution to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case.

Mr. GRANGER said Gov. REEDER came here by higher law and lower law, self-preservation and self-defence. Mr. WHITFIELD came here under an election ordered by a spurious Legislature, and during which the people at the poles were overawed by armed invaders from Missouri. Give the Committee, therefore, full power to examine the facts. The country demands this. Let there be no dodging.

Messrs. HALL of Iowa, and LAKE spoke against, and Mr. BARBOUR in favor of granting the request of the Committee.

Mr. DARRELL defended the Massachusetts Aid Society, and said it was never intended that a dollar of the capital should be used for arms or munitions of war, nor were hostilities, or any unconstitutional act counseled. Anything said to the contrary was false.

At 5 o'clock only thirteen members were present, and about as many persons in the galleries.

Mr. ENGLISH should not vote to give the Committee the unlimited power asked. He strongly suspected the majority would manufacture food for agitation, as ammunition to be employed against the advocates of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. He was willing to have the subject investigated by a disinterested commission.

Adjourned.

Senator Douglas and last Friday's Tilt—A Law without a Penalty—National Improvements—Valk's Speech, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1856.

DOUGLAS AND TRUMBULL.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a little sore yet from the effects of last Friday's tilt. In reporting his bill, to-day, authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and set up a State Government, he could not refrain from a quiet "dig" at Mr. TRUMBULL for "lacing" him so out of season,—for executing him, or his Kansas report, except by appointment. True, he didn't mention the name of his colleague from Illinois, for that might have called up some unpleasant recollections, and possibly the Senator himself, which would be still less desirable just now. But he took occasion to tell the Senator that it was usual for a Senator who introduces or reports a measure, to open the debate upon it, and for the Senator representing the minority of the Committee from which it is reported, to follow. Mr. TRUMBULL will please

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

take notice, and be a little careful hereafter how he departs from the rule thus laid down by his colleague, who has had a good deal more experience in Congress, and must be supposed quite competent to instruct his peers as to their rights and privileges. Most matter, that strict obedience to the Douglas rule should involve a betrayal of the country into error, and the violation of a Senator's duty to his constituents to expose that error? Never mind; let duty, principle and truth all go to Tophet! but don't violate the precedent. Do you hear, Mr. TRUMBULL?

A LAW WITHOUT A PENALTY!

Mr. DOUGLAS has taken the floor for Thursday next, and will be followed by Mr. BUCHANAN, probably on the succeeding Monday. The latter gentleman has given an extract of what he can do, in his admirable minority report on the Kansas question, and we may expect a speech from him which shall completely lift the veil of sophistry and misrepresentation by which the Atchisonians seek to cover up their outrages upon popular rights, and to throw the responsibility of disorder in Kansas upon the *bona fide* Free-State settlers. He, doubtless, will not overlook the fact that DOUGLAS, in his bill reported to-day for the creation of a State Government in Kansas, makes not the slightest provision for the punishment and prevention of illegal voting. At the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, no man is to vote who has not been a resident in the Territory for six months;—but suppose half a dozen regiments of border ruffians choose to take possession of the polls, vote themselves, and permit nobody else to vote, where is the remedy? What danger, what punishment awaits them? A law without a penalty is an absurdity. Is it possible that the Chairman of the Committee on Territories intends to impose such a farce upon an intelligent people, and call it legislation? Or, was this failure to provide a penalty an oversight? I hope the latter; and yet, one can hardly believe that the author of the measure, so experienced in law and legislation, as he is, could have unintentionally committed so stupid a blunder. Let us know what it means, at all events.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

If HENRY CLAY could have looked in upon the Senate to-day, he would have found it difficult to tell whether he was most gratified or amazed by the spectacle presented to him. The day was expended on internal improvements—that horror of horrors to "Constitutional Democrats," and yet the very first measure put to the vote,—a bill making an appropriation for deepening the St. Clair flats in Michigan, passed by the overwhelming votes of 29 to 21. Several similar measures passed by votes equally as decisive.

But at last a bill to amend an act of last Congress for the improvement of Savannah River came up. The act aforesaid provided for the removal of certain obstructions in the shape of ship hulks, said to have been sunk in the river by the United States during the revolutionary war, to prevent the enemy from ascending. As the appropriation then made was intended to remove obstructions believed to have been created by the agents of the Government for the common defence, President PIERCE signed the bill, and the hulks were removed. But bars of sand and mud have formed where the hulks lay, and it is deemed necessary now to make a special appropriation to remove *them* also. The Committee on Commerce

TERRORS OF THE VETO.

more have no objection, so they reported a bill for the Savannah River,—the phraseology of which don't suit Mr. IVERSON, of Ga., who wants it changed, so that this measure may seem to be a necessary consequence of the one signed by President PIERCE in March, 1855, and may, therefore, receive the same gracious approval. The fact is, that nearly all these internal improvement bills are expected to be vetoed. IVERSON knows this, and that his Savannah River bill must share the general fate, unless he can establish its speciality as already indicated. But the Committee on Commerce are determined that, so far as the action of the Senate is concerned, all shall share alike, and that, if distinctions are to be made, the responsibility of such distinctions shall be assumed by the President. It is of no use, Mr. IVERSON—you must take your chance; so please stand aside and let the next customer come on. The St. Clair Flats bill, by the way, is intended to be saved by amending its title in the House, so as to make it a bill for the removal of obstructions in the way of transportation of United States troops, stores and munitions of war to the Northwest. What artful dodging is requisite for "Jacksonian Democracy" now-a-days!

KANSAS—KEITT LOOKS DANGEROUS.

Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, made an impressive speech in the House, to-day, in favor of the proposition to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case, especially exposing the folly and nonsense of the doctrine of estoppel proclaimed by the Whitfield men. He was listened to with deep attention. By the way, Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, looked a most savage at GALLOWAY, and talked a sentence or two of over-bearing and threatening indignation at him, also, because he read from the TIMES ATCHISON's celebrated speech, boasting of his armed invasion of Kansas. KEITT said this speech had been denied, and looked as though he was about to cram the knowledge and belief of the denial down the speaker's throat. Now it happens, if I mistake not, that your Kansas correspondent has repeated his original statement, and furnished or offered the proofs. If the fiery South Carolinian should read the TIMES occasionally, perhaps he would get the idea that somebody else could receive intelligence, and tell the truth, besides ATCHISON and his friends in Congress.

VALK MAKES A HARMLESS SPEECH.

Mr. VALK read a speech on the Pro-Slavery side of the question, which will do no harm to anybody but its author. Mr. ROBINSON briefly, but forcibly, sustained the Committee on Elections. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, the keenest hair-splitter in the House, put forth a nicely spun bunch of fetters and metaphysical calculations on the Whitfield side; and Mr. SHERMAN, of New-York, closed the debate for the day with one of the pithy, vigorous and pointed little speeches for which he is becoming noted—so replete are they with the plainest common sense presented in the simplest terms. He, of course, was with the Committee, and in favor of the proposed investigation.

HE DIDN'T DO IT.

A story is circulating that Mr. TRAFTON, of Massachusetts, proposed, in the Committee on the District of Columbia, to amend a bill to govern elections in said district, so as to permit free negroes to vote. I am assured that this statement is entirely untrue, and that no such amendment was discussed or proposed by Mr. TRAFTON or any one else. S.

The Anti-Nebraska Caucus—The Kansas Contested Seat.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March, 18.

Owing to snowy weather there was a slight attendance at the Anti Nebraska Caucus this evening, and it adjourned over.

The vote on the resolution of the majority of the House Committee on Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case, will be taken to-morrow.

Close of the Arguments in the Broadway Railroad Matter—Kansas Meeting—The New American Organ.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18.

The arguments in the Broadway Railroad case were closed before the Committee to-night, having occupied from 7 till 10 o'clock. On the part of the remonstrants against the road, the Committee was addressed by ALEXANDER T. STEWART, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, D. H. HAIGHT, FRANCIS A. PALMER and JAMES IRWIN.

A remonstrance was produced of nearly all the owners of property in Broadway against the road, and also petitions of owners and occupants on the lines of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, alleging that they are injurious to their property, and expressing the opinion that no Railroad on Broadway should be permitted.

D. D. FIELD, for the grantees, replied to Mr. HITCH's argument, and the case was finally closed.

The Kansas meeting, held at the Capitol this evening, was well attended.

The *Morning Express* will change hands to-morrow. The valedictory of Mr. CARLTON EDWARDS, the present editor, will appear to-morrow morning, and the new proprietor will take possession immediately afterwards. The paper will be enlarged next week as the American central organ.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 18.

The New-Orleans mail of Tuesday and Wednesday has arrived. The papers contain the details of the news (already telegraphed) from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst. They give nothing later from the city of Mexico, the telegraphic communication having been interrupted by the revolutionists at Puebla. General COMONFORT left the capital on the 26th ult., to put himself at the head of the troops to besiege Puebla. He would have 12,000 troops and 48 pieces of artillery.

The revolutionists at Puebla were about 8,000 strong. The officers who led the revolt at the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had been sentenced to be shot.

The departure of Hornegan filibusters from New-Orleans is openly proclaimed in the papers.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 18.

Judge BUSHNOLL has just decided that a Commissioner has no constitutional right to act in Fugitive Slave cases, and that all such acts are null and void.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 18.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Topeka March 3, says that in joint session of the Legislature on that day, Gov. REEDER was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot (six years) and Gov. LANE on the second, (three years.) Each candidate received 52 votes—56 members being present. The Legislature which organized on the 4th inst. was still in session on the 8th, and the letter makes no mention of any anticipated time of adjournment.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT ON THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 18.

On the Little Miami Railroad this morning, the Express train ran into an accommodation train on the side track at Spring Valley. The Brakeman, CHARLES HUNT, was fatally injured, and died soon after. The fireman was badly bruised. No passengers were hurt. The baggage-car and engines were nearly demolished.

ACCIDENT ON THE WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The night train from Richmond for this city, ran off the track, at an early hour this morning, and nearly demolished the locomotive. No other injury.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 18.

A large brick building, in Commerce-street, was destroyed by fire this morning, involving the following losses:

A. & A. JACOBS, Provision Dealers, $11,000; DORR, PROCTOR & Co., West India Goods, $[illegible]; YATES & DURFEE, cigars, $12,000; MORRISON, MERRILL & Co., crockery, $5,000; BRIGGS, GUILD & Co., teas, $3,000. Other tenants suffered to a considerable extent. The losses were mostly insured in State-street.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The following are the footings of the weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock.....	$61,000,000	Due from other Banks.....	7,700,000
Loans and Discounts.....	58,297,000	Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Specie.....	2,770,000	Deposits.....	10,[illegible]
		Circulation.....	[illegible]

The Pork Trade.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 18.

The *Price Current* of this week publishes full returns of the Pork trade in the West, and also of the shipments East. The increase in the number packed up to the present time, as compared with last year, is 262,000; and the increase in the shipments East, 155,000.

THE DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

From the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, March 18.

The excitement caused by the appalling disaster on the Delaware, on Saturday night, continues unabated. The terrible incidents of the accident, and the constant discovery of new victims, keep alive the public interest, and make the tragic affair almost the sole theme of conversation.

During yesterday afternoon and last night the dragging for bodies was continued, and the remains of Mrs. SHADE and one or two other persons were recovered.

The two unknown men who were brought into the Statehouse yesterday morning, and who, from the similarity of their dress, were thought to be brothers, proved to be MYER EMMANUEL, a barber, a married man, residing in Camden, and FRANCIS BAIRD, a farmer, a single man, belonging near Pentonville, in the Twenty-second Ward of Philadelphia.

The Coroner's Jury continued the inquest in the case yesterday afternoon. But two witnesses, C. P. DICKERSON and NEWCOMB E. CRAVEN, were examined. The principal new facts elicited from these witnesses were—first, their opinion that the boat was an unsafe one; that the fire was the result of carelessness; that no effort was made to extinguish the flames, and that no means of escape were afforded the passengers. One of the witnesses was also of opinion that a number of females were burnt up upon the boat.

In Camden, the sensation produced by the disaster is even more intense than in Philadelphia. The majority of the victims lived in that city, and the condition of the families of those who were thus suddenly snatched away, is melancholy indeed. Camden may be said to be plunged in mourning. Yesterday afternoon the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the place held a meeting, and appropriated $200 for the relief of the families of the victims. A town meeting will also be held this evening, for the purpose of devising means of relief. It has also been proposed to call a meeting for the same purpose in this city.

Coroner DELAVAU yesterday afternoon waited upon the Commandant of the Navy Yard, for the purpose of procuring a gold piece to aid in the recovery of the bodies. No such piece was in readiness, and Captain LEE promised to have such a cannon as was required in readiness by this morning.

This morning the tide was running up, and the surface of the river was so encumbered with ice that the operations of those searching for bodies availed nothing. The *John Fitch* and two or three small boats were engaged in grappling, but the ice crippled their exertions. The cannon from the Navy Yard was on board the *Fitch*, but, after firing a few rounds, the attempt to raise the bodies in this way was relinquished until the ebb tide carries off the floating ice.

The crowd at the wharf continues very great, but the police arrangements are better than they were yesterday.

We have received the following note from Messrs. PERRY & ERETT respecting Mr. ASA BULLARD, one of the missing.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: The missing agent of the *Jersey Blue*, reported as being lost from the steamer on Saturday night is Mr. ASA BULLARD, book agent and dealer, who has been residing most of the time, for the past two years, in Salem, N. J. He was in our establishment transacting business up to 8 o'clock on Saturday night, at which time he left for Camden, where he had left his horses and carriage. Originally he was from one of the Eastern States—we think Connecticut or New-Hampshire. Yours, &c.,

PERRY & ERETT, Fourth and Race.

Below will be found a carefully corrected list of the dead, whose bodies have been recovered, with their places of residence. It will be seen that the dead and missing number fifty-six. New discoveries of missing persons are made daily, and by the time the worst is known we are convinced the loss of life will be found to be not less than sixty human beings.

THE DEAD.—Abraham James, Camden; John Little, South Camden; James M. Shermer, Fourth-street, Camden; John S. Newton, Cooper's Hill, N. J.; Mrs. Shade, Christian-street, near Second, Philadelphia; Emory Riley, (colored,) Camden; Mary Ann Diggs, (colored,) South Camden; Alexander Clarion, South Camden; James Williams, (colored,) South Camden; James McCaffrey, Camden. Francis Fitzpatrick, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia; Jacob Campbell, (colored,) South Camden; Francis Baird, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia; Frederick Altemus Thompson, Mickle-street, Camden; Myer Reinberg, South Camden; James A. Leonard, (colored,) South Camden; Morris Baily, (colored,) South Camden; Henry Johnson, (colored,) South Camden; Verasa Nixon, Camden. Total 19.

THE MISSING.—Miss E. Fullerton, Mr. Fidell, Chas. Wetherby, Mr. H. Lelarge, Thomas Allen, Miss S. Carman, John Parsons, Mr. Crisp, Samuel Briggs, Edward Merschamp, Charles Keyser, Mary Massey, John Prince, Charles Beale, Child of Mr. Giverson, — Ephilean, Miss E. Jones, a colored boy, — Mayher, J. Wesley Stewart, Asa Bullard, H. Carr, — Glass, — Quinn, Mr. Biddell, Charles Sharp, of Haddonfield, — Snerden, — Smith, — Kernan, (colored,) Mrs. Wagstaff, Ann Dickman, Henry Johnson, Elijah Hutchinson, (colored,) Luther Oney, Edward Mauroken, (colored,) Thomas Smith, Cooper's Point. Mrs. JANE BURNS, a young woman living with her aunt in Fitzwater-street, between Thirteenth and Broad, started to go to Camden on Saturday evening. She has not been heard of since. She was dressed in black. Total missing, 37.

Coroner DELAVAN has received the following letter from the District Attorney, WM. B. REED, Esq., and furnished it to the Inquirer for publication:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1856.

To Joseph Delavan, Coroner:

DEAR SIR: I think it best to put in writing what I said in our hurried interview, this morning, so that there can be no misunderstanding as to the views I have of your duty, and that of the Commonwealth, which I understand I know to derive.

It has been judicially decided that, as a Coroner's inquest, no one has a right to be present except those whom the Coroner chooses to select, or whom properly he is ordered, by our Judge Jeffries. You have the right to decide whether the investigation shall be public or private. It is a matter entirely within your official discretion, to be exercised, in each particular case, according to the circumstances of the case. Nobody has a right to be present on behalf of any witness, or any witness, or of counsel, on the part of parties, and I respectfully remark, that, in this inquiry, nothing of the kind is permitted.

Extraordinary precautions in this case, involving as I am told, a large loss of human life, the investigation will be thorough and searching, and that the penal responsibility of persons implicated will be ascertained. A ferry boat which as a great thoroughfare carries many passengers, ought to be provided, with means of escape, such as best fits the exigencies, and the greatest for have them introduced. In my opinion, a serious responsibility. I am determined, so far as in me lies, to enforce this responsibility. It rests on the decision in my judgment, whether the results of a collision, across the bow, or much further, if the boat is allowed to carry passengers on the unknown rope (now in danger by the use of hazardous elements such as steam and fire, and furnish no means of escape in the time of danger and alarm, they are answerable to the common law. In my opinion the proprietors of the ferry boat which was destroyed last night with its freight of human beings are liable to be indicted for some form of homicide. If you shall ascertain that all matters of precaution against fire, or whether there was or not, that there were no boats, or not boats enough, or other means of rescue at a moment of impending danger, considering the most reasonable little quite an share of the terror, the confusion, the power of escape, and that of the inquest on the bodies of the dead to these inquiries:

1. As to the cause of the deaths by violence.

Whether the fire was the result of carelessness on the part of the crew of the boat.

2. Whether, as matter whether the fire occurred from the carelessness of the Agents or not, there were sufficient means of escape furnished by those who are the proprietors of the boat.

3. If so, the proprietors of the boat, and to a corporation, the name, and the names of the Directors or Managers.

These facts being ascertained by your inquest, I shall, as District Attorney of the county, be enabled to determine what further action is needed.

You will understand that I make this communication to you officially, in consequence of your application to me this morning. I will thank you to transmit this letter to your jurymen.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM B. REED.

Report by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 18.

The dragging of the Delaware has been interrupted to-day, by a rush quantity of floating ice. Only one body has been recovered during the day—that of LUTHER ONEY, colored.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 BROADWAY, Tuesday noon, March 18, 1856.

ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., in the Chair. The Secretary exhibited a fine specimen of the Giant Swan pear, raised by Mr. ANDREW SMITH of Hartford—President of the Hartford River Navigation Company—who has devoted much time and attention to Pears. The specimen before the Club was small, but well preserved. It had been kept in a fully ripened state, in a dark cellar, at a temperature just above freezing.

Mr. PRINCE entered into a long and learned defence of the claims of the Chinese Institute. He criticised the course of the daily press of this City very severely, and becoming personal in his remarks, was called to order.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT stated that the Club was not responsible for reports, and that this whole matter was out of order.

Mr. PRINCE was then allowed to proceed in a modified tone, with the defence of his speciality.

A MORE IMPORTANT MATTER.

For some time past a Committee appointed by the Club have been investigating the kind, quality and amount of food, &c., used by the Railroad and Stage Companies of this City for their horses and mules. Dr. WAINWRIGHT has spent considerable time in these investigations, and presented the following report, which will be found instructive, as well as suggestive:

The amount and kind of food consumed by animals depends on the amount and kind of labor they perform. Fattening animals are generally fed differently from working animals. Species and age make marked differences in the kind of food required by the same animal; climate and season of the year does also to a certain extent exercise modifications. The animals both an increased consumption of food and an increase in weight. Beyond this point there is increased consumption of food but a diminution in weight to a second limit, beyond which both are diminished and the animal is "used up."

The Committee had received returns from the following Stage lines in this City, as shown in the accompanying table:

STAGE LINES.	Number of animals.	Miles daily travel.	Pounds of Cut Hay daily fed.	Pounds of Corn Meal daily fed.	Pounds of Oats daily fed.	Pounds of Bran daily fed.
Red Bird Stage Line.....	116	17	14	18	13½	8½
Spring-street do..	105	21	14	20	4	8 1-2
Seventh-av. do..	257	20	10	12½	1	2½
Sixth-av. do. R..						
Horses.....	117	15	20	14	2	....
Mules.....	211	19	10	7	2	....
N. Y. Consolid'd Stage Company.	605	21½	8	17	1-2	2½
Washing. Stables, 121 very horses.	....	....	12	7½*	....	....

* Adding quarts of oats at noon.

It is the object of the stage proprietors to put all the work out of their teams possible without injury to the animals. Where the routes are shorter the horses consequently make more trips, so that the different amounts and proportions of food consumed is not so apparent when the comparison is made between the different lines as when it is made with the railroad and livery horses. The stage horses consume most, and the livery horses least.

The stage horses are fed on cut hay and corn meal wet and mixed in the proportion of about one pound of hay to two pounds of meal—a ratio adopted rather for mechanical than physiological reasons, as this is all the meal that can be made to adhere to the hay. The animals eat this mixture from a deep manger.

The New-York Consolidated Stage Co. uses a very small quantity of salt. They think it causes horses to urinate too freely. They find horses do not eat so much when worked too hard. The large horses eat more than the small ones. They prefer a horse of 1,000 to 1,100 pounds weight. If too small, they get poor and cannot draw a stage. If too large, they ruin their feet, and their shoulders grow stiff and shrink. The principal objection to large horses is not so much the increased amount of food required, as the fact that they wear out more by hard work. They would prefer for feed a mixture of a-half corn and a-half oats, if it were not more expensive.

Horses do not keep fat so well on oats alone if at hard labor, as on corn meal or a mixture of the two.

Straw is best for bedding. If salt hay is used they eat it as we use not many than a bar of 50 pounds of salt in three months. They allow them glanders salt occasionally as a laxation in the Spring of the year, and they eat it voraciously. If corn is too new, they mix it with a-half rye, bran, which prevents scurvy. Jersey yellow corn is best; horses like it the best. They cut all the hay and mix it with the meal and feed it wet. No difference is made between day and night work. The travel is continuous, except in warm weather, when it is sometimes divided and an interval of rest allowed. In cold weather the horses are watered four times a-day in the stables, and not at all on the road. In warm weather four times a-day in the stables, and are allowed a-six on the middle of the route. The amount that the Company exact of each horse is all that he can do. In the worst of the traveling we fed 450 bags weekly of meal of 100 pounds each. They now feed 400. The horses are not allowed to drink when warm. If allowed to do so it founders them. In warm weather a bed of sawdust is prepared for them to roll in. Number of horses, 605. Speed varies, but is about four miles an hour. Horses eat more in cold weather than in warm, but the difference cannot be exactly determined. The Company are dead opposed to the Stone pavement, and rather have cobble stone.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT introduced a spicy letter from Dr. A. BURNLOW, of Attica, Ind., from which the following is an extract:

"I am a great lover of horses—generally keep good ones and do some fast driving, and notice its effect upon horses; and having used them five years in Vermont, and two here, I will give you the result of my observation. Vermont horses, like its inhabitants, are almost invariably raised on very plain diet, but if the former arrive to maturity without having the "heaves," and the latter consumption, they can beat the world for power of endurance. The horses I have seen on any other portion of the Union are all enough to work, and then "blather little," as you say, thinks there must be some one on "the check." The Indiana colts are generally allowed to eat all or nearly all the corn they like Summer and Winter, commencing season as they have teeth to masticate it. The results, for the driving, they are comparatively useless. However, though winter work with them is rarely well, when I first came here my stock with the exception of two or three horses, were stifled with hoes, that are seldom or never known in Vermont; and although some of them may be attributable to the climate, I am convinced much of them are caused by giving them too much corn. These diseases are in part like foundered feet, accompanied with something like a bone formed and over, a certain number, (perhaps of the scapular muscles,) pole evil, central lameness and other inflammatory causes, and blind staggers, which in my veterinary opinion, are not all from corn, but are allied to the same inflammations that follow high living—the same causes (Now I do not like any manner of the Club.)

I have seen a horse, which I thought was high, will be attacked with inflammation of the eyes, one or both, generally chronic or continuous, and in spite of knock-

THE ARTS

POLITICAL.

Letter from Ex-Judge Conklin to Senator King.

Fillmore Repudiated.

Auburn, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

To the Honorable John A. King.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 10th inst. was received this morning, and I frankly acknowledge that I am gratified by the opportunity it affords me to give expression to the opinions and sentiments I entertain relative to the approaching Presidential Election. This I propose to do with perfect frankness, and I am sorry that the narrow limits I do not feel at liberty to transcend, will not permit me to do it more fully.

Like you, I was one of the original constituent members of the Whig party, and you are, I think, aware of the tenacity and earnestness with which I adhered to its distinctive principles, under the conviction that their ascendency was essential to the welfare of the country. In its origin, its elements and its aims, a nobler party never existed. But it was unfortunate, and for any effective and useful purpose, it has ceased to exist. Its final dissolution has been consummated by the voluntary act of an immense majority of its members, in accordance with the advice of those to whom they had been accustomed to look as guides. In this important transaction, you bore a conspicuous part. That, in so doing, you were actuated by a lofty sense of duty alone, no one who knows you will doubt any more than I do; and the merit of the motive is enhanced by the sacrifice it required. You had not enlisted in the Whig army as a mercenary soldier, and you could not, I am persuaded, have participated in the act of disbanding it without a pang. For myself, I had no hand in the measure. There was a time, years ago, when I should have been consulted touching a project affecting less than the existence of the political party to which I belonged; but having so long been withdrawn from the arena of active politics, by my judicial station and my absence from the country, it was natural that, in the present instance, I should have been left to glean my information from the public prints.

It is true that I had seen but too much reason to distrust the fortunes of the Whig party, but my hopes were not yet extinct, and my partialities and prejudices remained. I frankly confess, therefore, that it has not been until very lately, nor without a struggle, that I have at length become thoroughly reconciled to the merger of the Whig party in that known as the Republican party. Not, however, that I, at any moment, indulged a thought of remaining with the small remnant of Whigs who still adhered to the name, represented before the public, and generally composed, though it was, of men of great personal respectability, some of whom I had been proud to number among my friends. I discerned too clearly, I will not say the sophistry, because I am not disposed to question their sincerity, but the fallacies that pervaded all their published expositions of the principles by which they professed to be governed, not also to see that those principles were wholly unsuited to the present interesting and pregnant crisis; that to adhere to them would be, at best, but to abdicate the post of duty; while their successful assertion would, in my estimation, be productive of far more evil than good. In referring to the present extraordinary predicament of the country, you will readily understand me to allude, as I do, to the question of Slavery extension and the monstrous brood of theories to which it has given birth.

It was not, I assure you, on account of any doubts I entertained respecting the nature of the duty imposed on me by the repeated aggression of the Slave power that I hesitated cordially to join the ranks of the new party. My detestation of human Slavery was as strong as yours; and I saw as clearly, and felt as sensibly, that the time had come when, if ever, a stand must be taken by the Free States, to resist, at all hazards, its further encroachments.

The Ordinance of 1787, reenacted by Congress immediately after the organization of the National Government under the Constitution, established a line with respect to all the territory then belonging to the United States, beyond which human bondage should never be extended, and which no one dreamed of ever disturbing. Had no further territory been acquired, no controversy could have arisen with respect to the geographical limits of Slavery in this continent. But the subsequent acquisition by purchase from France in 1803, of a vast additional region, reopened the question. With respect to the Southern portion of this new domain, adapted by climate to the African Constitution, the Free States acquiesced without a murmur, though not without regret, in its surrender to Slavery. But when, 1819, Missouri, a territory lying so far North as to afford no such pretext for this outrage against humanity, applied for admission into the Union as a State, with a Constitution not only tolerating Slavery, but virtually forbidding its abolition by law—the North resisted, and, for a time, defeated, the application. The struggle was renewed, however, at the next session of Congress, when, at length, unfortunately, as I think, a portion of the Northern members, wearied with the contest and dreading the consequences of its continuance, uniting with majorities of the Southern members, assented to the admission of Missouri, in consideration of a solemn engagement on the part of their Southern coadjutors, that thenceforth Slavery should be restricted to the region lying south of 36° 30'.

Thus ended this menacing and memorable conflict—a conflict, as both parties firmly believed, never again to be renewed—for they had entered into a solemn compact that it never should be. For more than thirty years this compact, familiarly known as the Missouri Compromise, was held sacred as the Constitution itself, and, morally, no less obligatory. It was an event of too much importance to escape frequent mention in the course of public discussion, and, until two years ago, it was never alluded to but in terms of profound respect. Then, to the astonishment of the country, a bill was brought into the Senate declaring it *"inoperative and void."* The bill provided for the establishment of territorial Governments over all the remaining territory comprised within the Missouri Compromise. The object of its proposed repeal was to reopen the door to the admission of Slavery into the new Territories. Atrocious as the proposition was, Southern members of Congress were able to reconcile it to their consciences to vote for it, and by the aid of Northern mercenaries it passed both Houses of Congress, and received the signature of a recreant Executive. This outrage was accompanied and followed by the assertion and promulgation of constitutional heresies, and hitherto unheard-of dogmas, as revolting to common sense as the act they were designed to palliate is to the dictates of common honesty. Their tendency is, and, if carried out into action, their inevitable effect will be, to extend the lurid shadow of human bondage over the Free States of the Union, and enable the Georgia slaveholder to fulfill his insolent threat to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. And monstrous as these new doctrines are, having been adopted as party watchwords, there is imminent danger that they will be effectuated, unless they are promptly met by determined resistance. Of the quality of the fruit they are adapted to yield we have a foretaste already in the unparalleled enormities perpetrated in Kansas. I repeat, then, the time has come when the Free States are summoned to decide, at once and forever, whether they will supinely fold their arms and let the dark wave roll on and overwhelm them, or will resist and repel it.

For myself, my decision was made two years ago, and the only question with me since has been as to the choice of means by which, if at all, I could, in whatever degree, render my decision effective; taking care in the meantime, should alternatives for this purpose present themselves, apparently equally eligible, or nearly so, to maintain a position compatible with the choice of that which should appear most advantageous, or least objectionable, on other accounts. Waiving a more particular reference to the possible alternatives to which I looked, I come down at once to the state of things, an impartial survey of which has determined my course of action. Of the two divisions of the Democratic party, as unequivocally, and even ostentatiously, has one of them proclaimed its subserviency to the Slaveholding interest, that this had been thought to constitute its chief, if not its sole distinctive characteristic; and whatever hopes might before have been entertained by the friends of freedom of the other division, they had been effectually dissipated by the proceedings and declarations of the [illegible] political organizations [illegible] remained, only the American Party and the Republican Party. National Conventions, composed of representatives of each of these parties, and representing their respective principles, had just been held, and the results were before the world. Among the delegates of the American party there were many patriotic and excellent men, who held Slavery in abhorrence, who heartily disapproved of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who earnestly desired the exclusion of Slavery from the new Territories. Devoted, however, as they were, to the peculiar creed of their party, and holding it to be unnecessary and inexpedient to complicate it with the Slavery question, these gentlemen would have been content to leave that question untouched. Not so the members from the Slave States; and a portion of those from the Free States concurring with them, principles with respect to Slavery were proclaimed by a majority thus constituted, so revolting to the moral sentiments of the minority, or to drive them from the Convention. The majority saw fit to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, who has thus been placed before the country as the representative and standard-bearer of these principles, not less than of those peculiar to the American Party. Of this gentleman I have to say a few words, that are due alike to him and to myself. The friendly relations that have long subsisted between us; the high opinion I entertain of his patriotism, integrity and talents; the confidence he saw fit to repose in me, and the great personal kindness I received at his hands while he filled the Presidential office, all conspire to render it painful to me, to withhold my support from him; and had he been brought forward under other auspices, as I cherished a vague hope he might be, it would have afforded me a corresponding degree of satisfaction to yield him that support. I am aware of the persistent, and I doubt not, to some extent, successful industry with which, for years, he has been exhibited by those who had formed a different estimate of his character, in an attitude that, if I had believed it to be just, would have rendered it inconsistent in me, holding the principles I do relative to Slavery, to favor his elevation to the Presidency under any circumstances. But in imputing to him a willingness to extend and fortify Slavery, I am persuaded his assailants have done him injustice. I believe, on the contrary, that he still holds Slavery in the abstract, as he is known formerly to have done, in as great abhorrence as they do. The evidence constantly cited to justify this charge is the fact of his having affixed his signature to the Fugitive Slave bill. The alternative was to interpose his veto. But no one had a right to expect him to do this, for he had no right, himself, to do it. Either from doubt about its constitutionality, or out of deference to the opinion of those who questioned it, he did adopt the unusual precaution of submitting the bill to the examination of the Attorney-General and asking his opinion of its constitutionality. To have vetoed it under the very extraordinary circumstances of the case, would have been, to say the least, a palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution. No enlightened man who understands the subject, can doubt this, and no such man can have been sincere in casting censure upon Mr. Fillmore for adopting the opposite alternative.

With regard to the precautions he saw fit, in some instances, to take for the purpose of insuring the enforcement of the act, if they appeared, even to some impartial minds, indicative of undue zeal, it should not be forgotten that the case was one admitting of no half-way measures, and that it presented, therefore, no other alternatives, except either such a display of the national power as effectually to forestall opposition by rendering it hopeless, or total abstinence from all interference. In a word, then, my objection to Mr. Fillmore is that, though by the act of others, and in his absence from the country, he stands before the public as the representative of principles and of a policy which I abhor, but to which, should he be elected, he would feel bound to adhere. Whether his personal friends have acted wisely, or even justly, towards him, in permitting this to be done, and whether, had he been present, he would have consented to it, I must be permitted strongly to doubt. Be this as it may, the objection to me is insuperable; and, if I required any other reason for withholding my support from him, I should find it in what appears to me to be the utter hopelessness of any effort to secure his election.

There remains, therefore, only the Republican Party to which I can look as a competent instrumentality for the attainment of what I regard as incomparably the most interesting and important object dependant on the choice to be made at the next Presidential election. And it affords me great satisfaction to be able, with perfect sincerity, to assure you that I cordially approve the principles and aims of this Party as set forth in the admirable address of the late Pittsburg Convention. I think I clearly discern, moreover, in them, and in the spirit which animated the Convention, an earnest of ultimate success. Waiving all minor objections, as a sacrifice due to the sacred cause of human freedom, I accordingly enlist unreservedly under the Republican banner, and shall follow and abide its fortunes through victory or defeat.

Having thus firmly taken my stand beside you, I trust you will not think it impertinent, and I hope you will not think it arrogant in me to offer one or two prudential suggestions touching the line of conduct to be henceforth pursued by the Republican party. I observe that there were present, as members of the Pittsburg Convention, several gentlemen from the South. I confess I was somewhat surprised at this. By what motives they were actuated in coming, you, who were also present, can judge better than I can. It may be that they are sincerely opposed to the unscrupulous schemes and policy against which we are to war, and were willing not only thus publicly to manifest their disapprobation, but to commit themselves as faithful allies, to the maintenance of our cause. If so, it is well; and I, for one, shall be glad of their countenance and moral support. But fortunately for the American people it is to the ballot-box that they ought and are accustomed to look for the redress of political evils, and for an antidote against misrule; and it must not be forgotten that these worthy gentlemen can bring us no votes. This battle is to be fought on the side of Freedom, and won, if at all, by the North. If, therefore, they imagine that we shall sacrifice one jot or tittle of principle in consideration of such indirect aid as they can bring us, or that we can be induced to speak "with bated breath," lest we should wound the morbid sensibilities of the South, it behooves us at once to undeceive them. For one, I have no fear of the cry of sectionalism. It is enough for me to know that it is a senseless and groundless clamor, and that we cannot escape it if we would. It is true, in one sense, that we propose to array the North against the South. But with what weapon is the contest to be waged? The peaceful though all-potent ballot, which we have a right to use according to the dictates of our own judgment and consciences, and which derives its whole value from this right. And for the accomplishment of what end? Not to advance any sectional interest of the North at the expense of the South; but to arrest abuses and pernicious heresies at war with the fundamental principles of our Government, with the declared objects of the Union, with the moral sentiments and cherished hopes and expectations of the most patriotic and enlightened of the earlier Statesmen of the South as well as of the North, and with the eternal principles of justice. Whatever may seem to be the character of the means to be employed to accomplish this end, the end itself is eminently national, and the means are the only peaceful ones adapted to its accomplishment. What we have to war against, is a selfish anti-national policy having its origin and its aliment in aims purely sectional; a policy arbitrarily imposed upon the nation, and wantonly prosecuted, regardless of all other interests; and by a party comparatively insignificant in number, and purely sectional in residence and character. If, therefore, the approaching contest is to be marked by a sectional spirit, *it is not to us that the stigma can justly be attached.* Nor is the contest one of our seeking: it has been forced upon us, after long endurance, by a ruthless violation of plighted faith.

Just as little terrified am I by the threat of disunion: 1. *Because I do not believe there is any danger* that any such catastrophe will follow as a consequence of our perseverance and success; and 2. Because, conceding the existence of such a danger, I am quite ready to brave it, however imminent, rather than to see the Free States any longer submit to the evergrowing demands of the Slave Power. "*Let justice be done, though the heavens fall!*" I hold the spirit of this dogma of Roman ethics to be applicable to the present juncture; and, for one, I shall act upon it.

But while, upon the one hand, we stand sternly by our principles, let us, on the other hand, discard all vindictive feeling towards our opponents, and studiously abstain from giving them unnecessary offence. Not to do this would be consistent with the dictates neither of magnanimity nor of wisdom; and would be incompatible, moreover, with the solemn dignity of the righteous cause in which we are engaged.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED CONKLIN.

Important to Shippers to California.

The Collector of the Port of New-York having given notice that no packages intended for shipment to California can be corded and sealed until an application has been made, producing the manifests and stating the number of the packages, with their contents, and the value of each; and, as the agents of the California Steamship Lines have also notified the various Express Companies that no freight will be received on board their ships after 12 o'clock on *the day of sailing*, all packages of freight intended for shipment to California should be delivered to the Express Companies on the day previous, or before 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of sailing.

At the annual meeting of the St. David's Benevolent Society, held on Monday evening, the following election of officers was made for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Miles. First Vice-President—George R. Williams. Second Vice-President—David Jones. Treasurer—David Roberts. Recording Secretary—John M. Jones. Corresponding Secretary—William S. Jones. Chaplain—Rev. Benjamin Evans. Physician—Dr. Wm. S. Bowen. Stewards—H. N. Morgan, Owen Jones, Jno. Evans, Thos. M. Jones, Thos. E. Jones.

In the village of Middletown, Orange Co., last week, a young man, acting as bar-tender in one of the hotels of the place, was killed by swallowing a pint of whisky and cider mixed. He died in two hours after reaching home. On Sunday, a numerous congregation assembled in the Methodist Church to hear the event treated of by the minister, Rev. M. Warner.

FROM UTAH.

DOINGS OF THE MORMONS.

Admission of Utah into the Union—Governor Young's Message—"Peace, Gentle Peace."

We have received our correspondence and files of papers from Great Salt Lake City, to Dec. 31. The Mormons had determined, by an act approved on the 17th December, to take immediate measures to secure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. A general election was ordered to take place on the 16th February, for the choice of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which was to assemble at Great Salt Lake City on the 17th March. This Convention was to be authorized to form and adopt a Constitution; to define boundaries; designate the name of the new State, and memorialize Congress in relation thereto.

Our correspondent writes:

Great Salt Lake City, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1855.

During the late session of the Territorial Court at Fillmore, the people of that region, if not surprised, were certainly disgusted with the debaucheries committed under the leadership of the presiding Judge. In a territory where drunkenness is considered a loathsome crime, it is, to say the least, unbecoming for a United States officer to degrade his office by an undignified spectacle of himself.

From all the information I have gleaned, since my stay in this Territory, of the former and present proceedings of the majority of the officials sent from the States to manage the affairs of Utah, there seems good warranty for any other set of people, besides the Mormons, resorting to polygamy, for the sole purpose of rushing the population up to the State standard, in order to shuffle off their Territorial character, and with it these official excrescences.

An endeavor was lately made to bring about the arrest of the Indians known to have belonged to the party that massacred Gunnison's command. The plan was, however, frustrated by the untimely arrest of an innocent Indian; the guilty parties having, in the meantime, taken alarm and placed themselves beyond capture. These Indians had, heretofore, considered themselves safe, because they had delivered up to Col. Steptoe three worthless victims to justice, and received his assurance of the matter being settled forever.

Winter was inaugurated in the "valleys of the mountains" by frequent snow storms, and until two weeks ago sudden thaws that enabled the cattle to flourish on the ranges, without reducing the small supply of feed in their owner's possession. The severe weather of the past two weeks has, undoubtedly, frozen the ground to a sufficient depth to kill the grasshopper and cricket grubs, and insure small crops of those insects for a few years to come. In the mountains the snow has been accumulating, without the chance of getting into a "melting mood," until it has gauged seven or eight feet in depth, promising an abundant supply of water next Summer for irrigating. The entire population, with the exception of a small fraction, is more or less engaged in cultivating the soil, and feel a dependance upon that fickle dame—the weather. But everybody is now quite elate with the undoubted prospects of an abundant harvest next Fall.

It will be seen by the Message of the Governor to the Territorial Legislature, that application will soon be made for the admission of Utah into the Union. Happily, I am enabled to lay before your readers the following acts, passed and approved Dec. 17, 1855:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that an election shall be held in each precinct in the several counties, at the usual places of holding the general election, on Saturday, the 16th February, A. D., 1856, at which time and places the electors may vote for or against holding a Convention to take the preparatory steps for the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State, and for such persons as they may wish to elect delegates thereto, according to the following apportionment:

Great Salt Lake and Summit, 13; Weber and Desert, 4; Sion and Washington, 3; Davis, 3; Green River, Tooele, Inab and Carson, each 1; Willard and San Pete, 2; Utah, 5.

Sec. 2. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the "Act regulating Elections," approved January 3, 1853, so far as applicable. And so soon as the general abstract of the names voted for as delegates is made out, the County Clerk shall furnish an official notification of election to each person found elected, which notification upon presentation at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, shall entitle the person holding it to a certificate from the Secretary, or to a seat in the Convention in case that officer, from any unforeseen cause, should be prevented from giving such certificate.

Sec. 3. The Delegates shall meet in the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1856, shall qualify by taking the customary oath, which may be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, and shall proceed to organize by choosing a President, Secretary, and such other officers as they may deem proper.

Sec. 4. The Convention is authorized to form and adopt a Constitution for the new Territory of Utah, with a view to the admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States; to define the boundaries by which the new State shall be limited, and designate the name by which it shall be known; to memoralize the President and Congress of the United States for its admission; to take such other lawful and prudent measures as they may deem necessary for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and to elect and authorize Delegates, whose duty it shall be to present the Constitution, memorial, and other appropriate Convention documents, to the President and Congress of the United States, and to use their best efforts towards procuring a favorable action thereon.

Sec. 5. The Convention shall submit the Constitution which they form and adopt, the names of the Delegates they elect, and their other public documents, designed by them to be intrusted to said Delegates, to the people, for their approval, at such time and places as, and in such manner as it may prescribe; and if approved by the people, the Delegates thus elected shall forthwith repair to Washington, District of Columbia, to perform the duties herein specified, and such other duties as the Convention may with propriety devolve upon them.

Sec. 6. In event that the electors in Carson County do not receive timely notice of the election to be held on Saturday, the 16th day of February next, as herein before specified, the Probate Judge of that County is hereby empowered and required to hold such election.

Message of Gov. Young.

The Annual Message is short, and descants upon the "peace, gentle peace," that rests upon the Territory. The finances stand as follows:

"The revenue, as appears from the Auditor's reports, for the current fiscal year amounts to $17,-548 87, showing an increase over last year of $10,-962 56. This arises from an increase of property, and a higher per cent. assessed by the last Legislative Assembly. The total amount of increase, as assessed, is $915,205, being over a third more than during years previous. Debt of the Territory, $1,100."

The Governor says:

"We have a very good volume of laws, and I would recommend, so far as they remain applicable to our wants, and are sufficient for probable emergencies, that we do not disturb them. No law passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory has been annulled by Congress, although, by a most odious and anti-republican feature in the 'Organic Act,' it retains the power so to do—a power so utterly repugnant to, and subversive of, the principles of our free institutions, that it should be rarely, if ever, exercised.

In order, however, to avoid this, as well as many other questions which might unfortunately arise only to perplex and entangle the relations so unreasonably, yet peacefully, existing in the present form of a dependent State, and to place ourselves, beyond cavil, upon the platform of equal rights, constitutional sovereignty and free Government, based upon the principles sacred to every lover of American liberty as emanating from the people, I recommend that you take the initiatory steps towards our obtaining admission into the Union. Preparatory thereto, it will be necessary to have the *census* of the Territory taken, and to hold a Convention for the *formation* and adoption of a Constitution. I would respectfully suggest that this matter be taken into prompt consideration, that, in case you deem it wisdom to make an effort for our *admission* as a State, the incipient laws may be passed at an early day.

We trust that the present Congress will have wisdom enough to so far recognise the principle of self-government, and the genius of our free institutions, as to abolish in her territories that odious, tyrannical, and absurd system of colonial government which emanated from the British throne, and place them upon that equality of constitutional rights enjoyed by the States in their internal regulations, election of officers and representation.

It has been proposed to open new channels of communication with this Territory from the east through the tributaries of the Missouri, and from the south by way of the Colorado. Doubtless boats built expressly for the purpose, will be able to approach our settlements many hundred miles nearer than at present. Should it be in your power, by chartering companies or rendering other encouragement, to further any such enterprise, you will meet with my most hearty coöperation; I certainly deem it a subject worthy of your consideration."

Schools are commended, a peaceful policy towards the Indians is recommended. In reference to home manufactures, the Message has the following:

"I deem it needless to reiterate my views and feelings in relation to home manufactures, for a considerable [illegible] for their promotion. I am happy in believing, pervades the entire community. Although but few manufacturing establishments of any considerable importance, are in successful operation, yet a large amount of cloth, leather, hats, pottery, brushes and other articles of import, of a very good quality, have been manufactured. The humble artisan, without capital, makes a beginning and grows into the business, as facilities and means increase around him. Some very good iron has been made at the works in Iron County, and the present prospect is very fair for the most eminent success. I recommend a continuance of the liberal policy heretofore extended to this branch of domestic manufacture. Other industrial pursuits should also meet with encouragement and aid, so far as compatible with the public interest. Much may be done to promote and encourage the productions of domestic industry, by the adoption of annual exhibitions, and by giving suitable premiums for the best specified articles produced from the native elements."

A touch of magnificent writing, (touching the struggles of party, frenzied zeal, strife for power, and the spectacle of "nations contending for a gory bed,") winds up the Message.

Kansas Emigration Movements in South Carolina.

LARGE KANSAS MEETING IN CHARLESTON—ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Charleston on the 14th inst. Gen. Martin presided. An address, with resolutions annexed, presented by the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted.

The address opens by recognizing the issue of the struggle in Kansas as the paramount political question of the day. It says that—

"In seeking to attain the object of opening, for the South and ourselves in that Territory, equal political and industrial privileges, there has been neither disposition nor effort to violate in letter the organic laws of this State, or of Kansas, or of the United States; but rather, in our proceedings, to conform to their spirit, and to consult the rights of all citizens under them."

After reviewing the history of the Kansas troubles from a Southern point of view, the address proceeds to say that—

"The election of Reeder at a rabble hustings, and then again, under similar but different auspices, of Delahay, as the Territorial Delegate to Congress, in face of the regular election of Gen. Whitfield as such Delegate, are but other and continued instances of defiance to law, and of attempted disregard of all legitimate safeguards for either our property or constitutional rights. The Squatter Sovereignty Free-Soil Assembly which organized some time since at Topeka, and usurped legislative powers, and the assumed installation of Free-State officers at the same place on the 4th of this very month, in contempt for and disobedience to the regular Territorial Legislature and officials, are still grosser specimens of disdain for all authority, but fall and treasonable organization in the cause of Abolition."

On the prospect of future difficulties the address says that—

"No apprehensions of protracted or extended civil war, usually so alarming to the conservative and peaceful, need be entertained in view of the present condition of affairs. The dragoons under Sumner, and the arms of citizen militia, would soon repress the outbreaks of Abolition fillibusters. The South wants votes, even more than arms, in Kansas. Our largest aid is need to send both there."

The address finally urges emigration and the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to establish the slave institution in Kansas. Two considerations of "vital importance" for the necessity of Southern emigration are given. One is the safety and interest of the institution in Missouri; for it is urged, if Kansas be made a Free-Soil State, Missouri "will be girded by a cordon of Anti-slave States, with populations intent upon the destruction of that portion of her domestic system, and unscrupulous of the means for effecting it."

"The other consideration has regard to the just share which Southern policy should have in the vast interests and influences which will be concentrated in and wielded by the great Pacific Railroad when built. Kansas will have a local connection with it of the strongest relative effect, whether one of the middle or the Southern route be adopted, and it is probable that one of them will be. Her State policy and action in the premises should, therefore, be in unison with those of the South."

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That our citizens have the right to emigrate to and abide in Kansas or any other Federal Territory, and to take with them such property as is recognized by the Constitution of this State, and of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the slave institution is one of the political constituencies of this Confederacy, and an element under the sovereignty of each Slave State, and that any attempt to destroy it, other than by the consent and through the legitimate action of those who have its legal control, is alike moral and political treachery to the system of this Union.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, In view of these cardinal truths, that it is our right and duty as a people "to promote the emigration of such citizens as will go to Kansas, with a *bona fide* purpose of becoming inhabitants thereof, and aiding the constituted authorities in maintaining the Government and laws now in force in said Territory, or such other laws as may be passed for the preservation of slave institutions."

4. *Resolved*, That while we do not claim that either the State, or any subordinate official authority, or any armed military organization, should as such intervene in the domestic affairs of Kansas, we shall voluntarily, as private individuals, furnish all necessary material aid, within our lawful spheres of action, which may be needed by or useful to those of our fellow citizens who are proper persons, and may desire to emigrate to Kansas, with or without property.

In conclusion, Col. Cunningham offered the following additional resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned:

Resolved, That Sub-Committees, auxiliary to the Executive Committee of the Association, in the matter of obtaining and collecting contributions, be appointed at the meeting to canvass every interest and portion of the City; of each of which Committees a member of the Executive Committee shall be Chairman, shall receive the funds collected by it, and pay them over to the Treasurer of the Association.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The Pee Dee *Times* reports a meeting, wherein the people of Winyah unanimously resolved to follow the example set them by their brethren in All Saints, in raising men and money for Kansas, "which is now threatened to be destroyed by the Abolitionists of the North." A Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and report at a future meeting.

The Georgetown *Times* reports a meeting held at that place for a similar object. A Committee was also appointed to solicit contributions and otherwise carry out the purposes of the Southern Emigration movement for Kansas.

The Search for the Pacific.

The United States propeller *Arctic*, which left this port on the 11th ult., in search of the missing steamer *Pacific*, and sailed again from Halifax, N. S., on the 21st, has not since been heard from at either point. On account of this many persons are beginning to be somewhat apprehensive for her safety. But they are not of those who know the vessel, and are familiarly acquainted with her commander. At the Navy-Yard she is not expected to return for some time, unless she should fortunately meet with the object of her search, or some other vessel in distress. Her commander (Capt. Hartstein) is an Arctic navigator in every sense, having been on the late successful expedition in pursuit of Doctor Kane. The *Arctic* is one of the two vessels which composed that expedition, and, not only does he know her sailing and other qualities, but he is also familiar with the mode of navigation and working a vessel on the peculiar, though rather perilous, voyages for which she (the *Arctic*) was especially intended. The vessel was supplied with abundant stores and provisions for 100 men on a two months' voyage. Beside this Captain Hartstein, before leaving Halifax, took in a corresponding supply of fuel, with additions to the general stock. She is a full-rigged bark, and she would probably cruise under sail, reserving her fuel, to be used when passing through ice or in towing any distressed vessel that she might fall in with. She has also spars, sails and rigging for refitting vessels that may be found more or less dismantled. Capt. H., to his nautical skill and experience unites great courage perseverance and benevolence, and it is not likely, therefore, that with such ample means as he has been invested with, he will be easily disheartened in his present philanthropic undertaking. He will not simply run out a few degrees from the land, in any direction, and back again, but will cruise far and wide, and labor long and hard before relinquishing his purpose—that of finding the *Pacific*, or extending relief to some distressed fellow-beings, if such can be found.

It was reported that when the *Arctic* put in to Halifax, (Feb. 18,) her propeller was foul, and that she had been near foundering, having had eight feet of water in her hold, as though she was in distress, and unseaworthy. Her propeller was foul, but it was only by a boat's painter becoming jammed between the hub of the propeller and the sternpost of the vessel. Not being able to use the engine, she was at one time in rather dangerous proximity to the breakers while coming into that port, but finally went clear by the aid of her sails alone. Mr. William Fry, who went to Halifax in her, as Assistant Engineer, states that her machinery was in perfect order. As to the vessel herself he considers her about as staunch and firm as she could be, if a solid mass of wood and iron. The report of her having eight feet of water in her hold, he says, was false, but that she had three or four feet on the second day out, which was taken in during a gale, in consequence of the bunker plates not having been battened down.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met on Monday evening at 5 o'clock. A letter was received from the Receiver of the Crystal Palace in reference to retaining that building, and referring to the proposed power to be given to the City by the Legislature, to renew the lease of Reservoir Square. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER—AN UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

A communication was received from the Postmaster, and referred to the Special Committee, on an up-town Post-Office. It was as follows:

Post-Office, New-York, Friday, March 14, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I cheerfully comply with the request contained in your resolutions of the 13th inst., the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge.

I subjoin a copy of a letter from the Mayor of this City to the Postmaster-General, upon the subject of an up-town Post-Office, which is not included in the correspondence communicated by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen. A copy of the letter was transmitted to me by the Postmaster-General at my request, with permission to use the same. Also, subjoined is a copy of the petition inclosed in the letter of the Mayor to the Postmaster-General. It is worthy of notice that of the thirty-seven signers of the petition, all of them I believe respectable and esteemed citizens, only seven, as appears by their places of residence annexed to their signatures, are within half a mile of the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway. These are the only ones, doubtless, who would use an office at that place. Many of the signers are some two miles from that location; but several of them, I am informed, own property in the neighborhood.

The following are the improvements decided upon for the "more speedy collection of letters from, and delivery of letters to the inhabitants of this City," part of which have already been made, while the rest will be at an early day—certainly not later than the 1st day of June next:

First—A partial equalization of the compensation of the carriers, so as to secure the benefit of frequent deliveries of letters to the less thickly populated portion of the delivery of this office.

Second—An increase in the number of carriers, enabling them to make, not only more frequent, but also more speedy deliveries. When I took this office there were forty-two regular carriers. Now there are eighty-nine.

Third—An increase in the number of boxes stationed about the City for the reception of letters, from about two hundred to about one thousand. All of these boxes have not been located yet, but they are made, and are sent out as fast as suitable places are selected for them.

Fourth—The substitution of new, neat, and strong japanned tin boxes, for the old, unsightly, and insecure iron ones. These boxes are all under the United States Mail lock, and letters can be deposited in them with entire confidence.

Fifth—An increase in the number of collections each day from the boxes. We now make four collections, formerly three.

Sixth—Necessarily an increase in the number of collectors. When I took this office there were eight collectors. We now employ twenty.

Seventh—The establishment of four outside stations auxiliary to this office. Premises for these stations have been hired, and comprise the street floors of the following houses: No. 120 Spring-street, near Greene; No. 420 Grand-street, near Attorney; No. 308 Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street; and No. 467 Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.

Eighth—The rendezvous of the up-town carriers at the stations for their respective districts, saving the time now employed in going from and returning to this office.

Ninth—An efficient system of exchanges by horses and wagons, so that City letters will be conveyed directly to the station for the district within which they are to be delivered, without previous transmission to this office.

Tenth—Four deliveries by carriers each day at 8 and 11 A. M., 1½ and 4 P. M., throughout all of the City up to Fifty-Fourth street, which is the extent of the delivery of the New-York office.

As I cannot obtain possession of some of the stations until the first of May, the last four improvements cannot be carried into effect until some time in the course of that month.

From and after the 1st of June next, therefore, every resident of the paved portion of this City will be within 1,200 feet of a United States mail-box, which will be opened at four stated times each week day, and the letters contained therein immediately forwarded to their places of destination, and there will be four regular deliveries by carriers each week-day up to Fifty-Fourth-street. These results I am determined shall be thoroughly accomplished. I regret that the Mayor did not consent to the location of boxes at the several Police Station-Houses. Even if it was deemed inexpedient to allow policemen to receive letters for deposit in the boxes, the location of boxes at the Station-Houses, by reason of their being always open, would be a great convenience to the public. If it had been authorized I would have provided for an extra collection from these boxes at an hour in the morning at which ordinary places of business are closed.

It is proper I should add that the great improvements I have specified could only be made by the authority of Judge Campbell, the Postmaster-General, who has ever manifested a desire to exert, for the greater accommodation of our community, all the power given to him by the laws of Congress. Every suggestion I have made for the improvement of the business of this office has, after proper consideration, and with such modifications as the circumstances required, been authorized.

Increased facilities for usefulness have been granted to every department of the office. I make this statement, as, I believe, to some extent, contrary impressions have prevailed.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

(Copy.)

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 27, 1855.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to inclose to you a memorial from some of our most influential and valuable citizens in favor of a Branch Post-Office in the upper part of this City.

Let me assure you in all sincerity that no delay should be had in granting this request.

It is absolutely required, and Government will be derelict in refusing it.

To compel our citizens to travel four or five miles for their letters, or suffer the delay and uncertainties which continually characterize the system of carriers, is a burden they should not bear.

Very truly, your friend,

(Signed,) FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL MONEYS.

On motion of Alderman Voorhis, the Corporation Council was requested to draft a memorial to the Legislature, and submit the same to the Board, to modify the present law so as to secure for the support of the Free Schools of this City, all the money raised by direct taxation in the City and County of New-York for school purposes.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of remitting in part or entire, the personal taxes of various persons named. Adopted.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen, in regulating, paving, &c., various streets. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned until to-day at 5 o'clock.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Adoption of the Boole Charter.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, President Pinckney in the Chair.

The Report of the Special Committee against the use of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Dépôt, was received and made the special order for the first meeting in April next.

The Board then took up the remainder of the draft of the Charter presented by Councilman Boole, and adopted it with amendments as follows: (The first portion was passed on Wednesday last and published in the Times of Thursday.)

Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made; and in every such statement, the different sources of the City revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation; the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, immediately on the passage of this law, to organize an executive council, consisting of the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to assist him in supervising and carrying on the executive duties of the City, which duties shall be clearly defined by ordinance of the Common Council.

The present heads of departments shall hold their offices for the period for which they were severally elected, and nothing in this act shall so apply, or be construed as to, in any manner, affect their respective terms of office, or the salary or other compensation for services rendered, as by law now established; but at the expiration of the period for which these officers were elected by the people, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to nominate to the Common Council, for confirmation, any of such officers.

The Mayor and Common Council shall, in like manner, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any of the offices enumerated in this section.

If any nomination, made in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be rejected by the Common Council, the Mayor shall, within ten days thereafter, nominate other and different persons. The Mayor shall have the power to appoint a Marshal, and all clerks in his office.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons, to whom the receipts or expenditure of the funds of the City shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

Sec. 25. *The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall*, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise.

Sec. 26. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said City to establish such other departments and bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them and those herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense; and no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments.

Sec. 27. The heads of departments shall hold their office for the term of two years, unless removed for cause. [illegible] removal from office or otherwise, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Common Council, shall appoint [illegible] the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Common Council [illegible] City of New-York, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the Secretary of [illegible]

Sec. 28. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. [illegible] Common Council. All officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the Common Council shall by law prescribe. Any officer of the City Government, except the Mayor and members of the Common Council, may be removed from office for cause [illegible] of the Common Council. Any head of Department may remove any clerk in his Department, [illegible] with the consent of the Mayor.

Sec. 29. The several Executive Departments, and the officers and clerks thereof, shall be subject to the legislative regulation and direction of the Common Council, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act; and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the City. The Mayor and each Board of the Common Council may, at any time, require the opinion, in writing, of the head of any Department upon any subject relating to his Department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto. And every head of Department shall report, in writing, to the Common Council, at the commencement of each stated session, the state of his department, with such suggestion in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 30. The power now vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, in granting and revoking tavern licenses, together with all other powers as Excise Commissioners, shall be, hereafter, vested in the Mayor, with the Alderman and Assistant Alderman, representing the Ward in which the premises of the party licensed, or to be licensed, may be located.

Sec. 31. All contracts to be made or let, by authority of the Common Council, for work to be done, or supplies to be furnished, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaux, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the Mayor's office.

Sec. 32. All officers and other persons to whom the receipts or expenditure of the funds of the City, or fees or funds payable into the City Treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, in such form and amount as the Common Council may by ordinance prescribe, which shall be annually renewed. No security shall be deemed expended or lost for want of renewal or reappointment.

Sec. 33. Any officer of the City Government, or person or persons employed in any Department thereof, who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this Charter, or commit any fraud, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Charter; and any person who shall wilfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall be guilty of perjury.

Sec. 34. All ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a preëmption right,) and all licenses and grants authorizing the construction of Railroads and stage routes, shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security, (no lease hereafter given except at the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing) shall be for a longer period than ten years, and all ferry leases shall be revocable by the Common Council, for misconduct, or neglect to provide adequate accommodations; all persons applying for any ferry lease or other franchise, or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to furnish, at their appraised valuation, the boats and other property of the former lessees or grantees actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant or franchise, and notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, daily for thirty days, in the public newspapers and those employed by the Corporation.

Sec. 35. No bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Sec. 36. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence, the 25th of November, "Evacuation Day," and the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, unless by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council.

Sec. 37. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors, shall, and may forever hereafter, peaceably have, hold and enjoy all and every the rights, gifts, charters, grants, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, customs, [illegible] immunities, markets, duties, [illegible] tates, and hereditaments, which have [illegible] given or granted, under the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by any [illegible] grant, charter or gift, sealed under the Colony of New-York.

Sec. 38. Chapter 125, of Laws of 1853, and an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, and an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849; [illegible]

Sec. 39. This act shall be submitted to the electors of the City and County of New-York, at an election to be held in said City, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in June, 1856. [illegible] "Amendments to Charter;" and if a majority of all the persons voting thereon, in such election, shall vote the ticket "In favor of amendments to Charter," this act shall become a law; if a majority of such persons shall vote the ticket "Against amendments to Charter," this act shall be void.

Sec. 40. The Common Council are hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements, by ordinance or otherwise, for the conduct and regulation of all elections authorized under the provisions of this act.

After considering the Ferry question for a short time the Board adjourned.

The Iced Streets and the Pestilence.

The condition of many of the streets from the great accumulation of ice, snow, and dirt is a mixed mass, is deplorable indeed, and but little prospect of any very speedy relief. These streets, the ice of which is in process of being broken up, present the appearance of Nova Scotia gypsum quarries, so solid and compact are the conglomerated masses. Passing through Fulton-street, near Nassau, yesterday, I observed a large pile of refuse lying on the curbstone, and over where the gutter once was, and seeing a policeman near by, inquired of him why the refuse were allowed to remain there for weeks. He replied, that he had no power unless he saw a person put them there.

It was said last Summer and Fall, when the yellow fever was desolating Norfolk and Portsmouth, during the heated terms of those periods, that the City authorities of New-York would not, should the fever come here, be found so little prepared for the calamity as were the authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, but would be ready to act with promptness and decision. New-York is now visited by a cold term of long duration which has covered the surface of the streets with snow, ice, and rubbish, to such an extent as to render them almost impassable; and, although this state of things has existed for near three months, but little effort has been made by the public authorities to put the streets in a passable condition. They seem to be waiting for Summer to melt the ice, as the Norfolk sufferers did for the frost to exterminate the pestilence.

Had the people of Norfolk removed, as they should have done when the fever came, hundreds, indeed thousands, of lives would have been saved; and had the New-York authorities cleaned the streets, as they should have done, in January, hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved, and the suffering of thousands of poor houses prevented.

There will be a bill introduced into the Legislature, requiring every occupant to clean the street in front of his premises to be swept and cleaned twice a week—it is the only way to have a clean City. If this is not done pestilence will come here, and then it will be too late to regret this work of prevention.

I am prompted to this by having this day completed the papers containing a detailed account of the yellow fever visitation to the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which will be sent to each member of the State Legislature and to such citizens as take an interest in public matters.

The present condition of the streets of New-York is a reproach not only to the City Government, but to those who occupy buildings, the streets in front of which are incumbered with ice and rubbish to such an extent as to render them unsafe to travel over.

Occupants of buildings fronting on streets that are dangerous to travel over, should not delay a day in removing the rubbish. There is no use in waiting any longer for the City to do it—the difficulty has already existed for months, without any good prospect of a remedy; and as for waiting for warm weather, that is hopeless—for [illegible] there will not be sunshine and heat enough till the middle of May to melt the ice, and when it does melt then fermentation will begin, and disease and pestilence follow.

If our laws are not adequate to the proper and energetic administration of the City Government, new laws should be forthwith passed, for the legislation has now become too dilatory [illegible] state of things complained of [illegible]

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has declined the public dinner tendered him on our offer [illegible] at the Burnet House, and in his letter says:

"If I had allowed myself to entertain [illegible] impression the prompt and public [illegible] tional discourtesy, by the [illegible] the responsible committee would [illegible] to dismiss it. By this [illegible] your action, and that of the [illegible] you represent your honorable [illegible] the reputation of the city [illegible] accomplished."

THE COX DIVORCE CASE.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 18. Before Judge Duer.

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF MARY GRAFF CONTINUED.

[illegible]

Q.—Describe that gentleman? A.—He was a tall, slender man, with dark hair and whiskers; his eyes were very keen.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Gerard—On this occasion, in the rail-car, was it in public? A.—Yes, Sir; I did not see the parties talk, and it was during the daytime; Mr. Cox's little girl was not with her, nor was any other little girl.

Mr. Gerard—(showing the brown-silk gossamer veil of defendant)—Is that like the veil she wore on this mysterious occasion? A.—That is something like it.

Q.—(Attention of witness called to the black-silk veil worn by defendant)—Is that like the second veil she wore? A.—It is something like; it is usual for ladies to wear two veils.

Q.—Do you remember having told this lady shortly after she married Dr. Cox, that he married her for her money? A.—No, Sir, I did not say that, but, I may have said that he courted her for his children.

Q.—Did you ever tell her that he was previously engaged to another lady and that the match was broken off because of the way in which he treated his first wife? A.—I never said that.

Q.—Do you ever think anything of the kind in your mind? A.—I had heard that he was engaged to be married to another lady, but I did not say nor was I aware why it was broken off.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM B. WILLARD.

[illegible]

Q.—Has the defendant been in this house since the funeral? A.—No, Sir, she has not.

[illegible]

Q.—Where did you live at the time of the defendant's leaving home, as above stated by you? A.—This was my home, but I had gone into the country, to South Amboy, New-Jersey, where I remained all that Winter; I can't exactly say; but I left home and passed the Winter with my sister.

[illegible]

Q.—What was the name of your and the defendant's mother? A.—Rachael Fletcher.

Q.—Was your mother a widow when the defendant left home, as above stated by you? A.—Yes; and remained so until her death, which occurred about thirty-one years ago.

TESTIMONY OF HARRIET MINOR.

Harriet Minor, an elderly lady, was next called; being sworn, she said—I am not a married lady; I reside at No. [illegible] in the family of John Graff; I have seen Mr. Cox and the defendant; I heard the testimony of Mrs. Graff relative to my following defendant; I did follow her three times; on the first occasion I followed her as far as Houston, near to Mercer-street; there I missed her, and could not discover where she went in. [Laughter.]

Q.—State how you missed her? A.—There came a crowd of people, and she dodged from me some way or other.

The Court—Tell us exactly what you saw, without comment of any kind. You say you missed her in Houston-street, near Mercer.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the next occasion where did she go to? A.—To Amity-street, near Broadway; I do not know what became of her then; on the third occasion she went up Prince-street to Broadway, and there I lost her. [Laughter.]

Q.—What were you doing when you missed her? A.—I do not know; I was looking around at the great crowd [illegible].

Mr. Gerard—I don't want her. I have nothing to ask her. [illegible] Go ahead, gentlemen.

TESTIMONY OF EX-POLICEMAN CLARK.

Timothy G. Clark, being sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 166 Charles-street; I am a private watchman [illegible] I was in the Department 1849, '50, '51, '52, and '53; [illegible] I was in the Department six years and two months.

Q.—Are you acquainted with house No. 224 Varick-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the character of that house in 1852 and 1853? A.—Well it was a private-house kept for that purpose.

Q.—A private assignation house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you please state whether you have ever seen the defendant before this day? A.—I think I have seen the lady before.

Q.—When? A.—I have seen her at different times.

Q.—When? A.—In or about '52 and '53.

Mr. Gerard—We want facts, not abouts.

The Court thought the Jury should be left to discriminate between surmises and realities.

Q.—State what year definitely? A.—In 1852, I believe.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—I saw her go up the stoop of the house No. 224 Varick-street.

Q.—Did she go in? A.—She did.

Q.—How many times have you seen her at this same house, that you distinguish as an assignation-house? A.—I guess two or three times; I have seen a great many persons go in there, a great many ladies.

[illegible]

The Court—Was there anything unusual? A.—She went up quickly and rang the bell and then went in.

Mr. Schaffer—How was she dressed on this occasion? A.—In dark clothes; black.

Q.—In mourning as we call it? A.—Yes, Sir, that might be.

Q.—Now, in 1853, where were you stationed? A.—About the Ward; sometimes on that beat, sometimes elsewhere; it was in 1853, I think, when I saw her as I have described.

Q.—Did any one ever direct your attention to that woman, by name or otherwise? A.—I can't tell, but I think not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—You were a policeman? A.—Yes.

Q.—When appointed? A.—In 1848.

Q.—Are you in the police now? A.—No, Sir, I am not.

Q.—Why not? A.—I cannot answer you.

Q.—Why not? A.—I suppose it was because I am not an Irishman. [Laughter.]

Q.—Any other reason? A.—Not that I know.

Q.—How were you with regard to sobriety? A.—You had better ask the Mayor about that.

Q.—Are you a sober man? A.—I believe so.

Q.—You have not been seen about this City Hall in a state of intoxication since this case came on? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who did you first tell what you have been testifying in this case to; that you saw this lady go up that stoop in 1853? A.—I told no one in particular.

Q.—How did they find it out? A.—By direction of the lieutenant of the Eight Ward Station-house.

Q.—Have you served subpoenas for Dr. Cox in this cause? A.—I have.

Q.—Served how many? A.—I have served subpoenas that were given me to serve.

Q.—When did you first tell what you knew of this lady and what you saw in 1853? A.—About three weeks ago.

Q.—Have you ever seen her from 1853 to now? A.—I have seen her late in 1854.

Q.—When do you think you saw her the next time? A.—I saw her several times in Sixth-avenue and in Varick-street in 1854.

Q.—When did you see her last before to-day? A.—About a week ago.

Q.—Where? A.—In Mr. Byrne's office.

Q.—What were you doing there? A.—I went there.

Q.—Had she a veil on when she went up the stoop? A.—She had a veil on.

Q.—Did she keep her veil down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had she two, or one? A.—I believe she had one.

Q.—If she kept her veil down, how did you see her countenance so as to recognize and swear to it four years after? A.—I think I would know her face if I saw it four years since.

Q.—Is there anything remarkable about this lady's face? A.—I should know her for twenty years.

Q.—Is she altered at all? Look at her face. A.—It is nearly the same.

Q.—Do you think her cheeks as rosy as they were four years since? A.—She looks as if she had been sick; I have seen her with her veil off.

Q.—Where? A.—In the street.

Q.—I speak of on the stoop? A.—She had her veil on then.

Q.—You think you would know her for four years? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you seen many ladies go up that stoop? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you know them now? A.—Some of them.

Q.—Had you any motive for attributing more attention to her than to other ladies? A.—No.

Q.—You were on your beat, doing your duty at this time, I suppose? A.—I was at my duty.

Q.—At the time you say you saw her go up the stoop, where were you? A.—I was right opposite.

Q.—Standing or walking? A.—Walking.

Q.—Day time or night time? A.—Some time about three o'clock.

Q.—What month in 1853? A.—I can't say exactly as to the month in 1853; I should think it was somewhere about from April to June.

TESTIMONY OF MARY GREENE.

Mrs. Mary Greene was then sworn, she said—I reside at No. 223 Varick-street, and did so in the years 1852 and 1853.

Q.—Have you ever seen defendant before? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you seen the defendant now in Court? A.—I would not swear to the lady at all.

Q.—Have you any recollection of her face? A.—Not the faintest.

Q.—Her figure? A.—There are a good many figures the same; I have seen a lady dressed in a domestic manner visit the house spoken of, and I have remarked that she must be a married lady; sometimes she wore a plaid shawl, and sometimes a darker dress than at other times.

Q.—What is your impression as to the identity?

The Court desired Mr. Schaffer to refrain from pressing questions such as this, which were manifestly improper.

Q.—As a matter of fact can you say that you have seen the lady before? A.—Not the face. I might at the time have remembered it, but cannot now recall it.

Q.—How does that lady compare in size and figure with the lady you spoke of?

Mr. Gerard objected and denominated the course of counsel as "stupid."

Mr. Schaffer thought it uncalled for to make any such remark. The thing called good manners could be advantageously observed by his opponent.

Witness—I should say they were about the same size.

Q.—Did you notice if she was veiled? A.—Yes, I think she generally wore a brown veil.

Mr. Gerard—Did many women go up the stoop of that house? A.—Yes, there were a good many.

Mr. Schaffer—Whether or not had that house a good or bad reputation in your neighborhood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which? A.—Bad.

Q.—Do you remember more than one lady of this lady's size? A.—No, Sir; I remarked this one I refer to, because I thought she must be a married woman. A gentleman used always to follow her into the house.

Q.—Describe that gentleman? A.—He was about the size of the Doctor there. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gerard—We supposed that; go on.

Witness—He was a dark complexioned man; I cannot say if he had whiskers or not, it is so long ago, and I did not charge my mind with it.

Q.—From view of the Doctor you can say whether it was he or not? A.—Oh! no, it was not he.

Catharine Leonard was next called; being sworn she said: I resided with Mrs. Green during 1852 and 1853; that was opposite the house No. 224 Varick-street; I have not seen defendant until this morning.

A MISSING WITNESS.

Mr. Gerard objected to any further questioning of a witness who positively stated she did not know the party and had never seen defendant.

Mr. Schaffer, observing that he should not make much out of this witness, dismissed her and called Abigail H. Maxwell, who did not answer.

Dr. Van Norden appeared in her behalf, and stated that she was too sick to be brought from her residence, and that he was willing to testify as to the nature and extent of her sickness.

Mr. Schaffer desired a commission to issue for her examination, but Mr. Gerard objecting, consideration of the motion was laid over for the present.

JAMES WILLIAM PECK TESTIFIES.

Mr. James William Peck, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 125 Henry-street; I have known defendant since her marriage with Dr. Cox; I have since 1851 seen her walking in the street dressed in mourning; I thus saw her the latter part of April, 1855, on Broadway, between Barclay-street and Park-place; she was getting out of a stage at the time; she had on a widow's veil, but I did not notice whether she wore two or one; if one, it was a thick one.

ABOUT THE LETTER OF REPUDIATION.

Freeman J. Paine was called as a witness, but was not at this time sworn.

Mr. Schaffer proposed to submit in evidence a letter of repudiation, written by plaintiff and sent to his wife. He called

J. H. Rogers, who, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 108 East Fortieth-street; I know the parties to this suit; I have known Dr. Cox ten or eleven years, and Mrs. Cox since her marriage with him; I served a duplicate of that letter on the latter on Nov. 26, 1853; I served it at Jamaica, L. I.

Letter objected to by counsel for defence, and submitted to the Judge for perusal and decision as to its admissibility.

Examination resumed—Q.—Are you acquainted with the fact of defendant's residing at the corner of First-avenue and Eighth-street? A.—I am.

Q.—By what name did she pass there? A.—By the name of Van Wyck.

Q.—When was that? A.—A year ago last Summer.

Q.—I will ask if you served a summons or complaint in this action on her? A.—I did.

Q.—At what place? A.—At that house.

Q.—To what name did she answer? A.—Van Wyck.

Q.—You inquired for her by that name? A.—I did.

Q.—She answered? A.—She did.

Q.—(Pointing to Mrs. Cox)—That is the lady? A.—It is.

Q.—Do you know whether she kept boarders there? A.—I do not.

Q.—When she presented herself you knew her? A.—I knew her.

Q.—Did you know her as the plaintiff's wife? A.—I did.

Mr. Stoughton here stated that propriety demanded that he should state that this use of the name Van Wyck was in accordance with the deed of separation, signed by herself and husband.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—Are you the sexton of Dr. Cox's church? A.—I am.

Q.—When you took that letter, who did you find defendant living with? A.—In the house of Mrs. Van Wyck, her sister-in-law.

Q.—Did you ever tell that lady (defendant) that Dr. Cox told you that he married her for the benefit of his children? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever tell you so? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—When Dr. Cox married Mrs. Van Wyck, where did she live? A.—I understood that she lived in Lexington-avenue.

Q.—When he married, where did he live? A.—I think he was boarding then in Mott-street.

Q.—Where did he go to? A.—To her boarding-house in Lexington-avenue, No. 13; he took his two children with him.

Q.—Did he find the house already furnished? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—Were they living separately or apart when you served that letter on Mrs. Van Wyck? A.—Apart, Sir.

Q.—How long had they lived apart? A.—I cannot remember; I could not say whether it was for weeks or months.

Mr. Schaffer—What do you mean by living apart. Do you mean that he had left her? A.—She was in Jamaica, Long Island, and he was in New-York.

Mr. Schaffer—That is all you mean?

Witness—That is all.

THE DEED OF SEPARATION.

The deed of separation was then produced, and put in as evidence, as follows:

Richard Cox, Rector of Zion Church in the City of New-York, and Ellen C. Cox, his wife, have agreed and do agree each with the other, as follows, to wit:

Whereas the parties hereto were on the fourteenth day of May 1851, united to each other in matrimony under some mistakes and misapprehensions, and are desirous that the matrimonial tie and all other connections between them should be dissolved, and that the parties should at all times hereafter live as if they had never been united or connected with each other, both as respects their persons and the property which they respectively had at the time they were united with each other [illegible] the said parties shall live separate and apart from each other, and shall in no wise molest or interfere with each other, and shall wholly refrain from all complaints, criminations, recriminations, justifications and conversations in respect to each other.

[illegible]

That the said Ellen shall pay to the said Richard the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-five dollars in full of a certain note for one hundred and eighty dollars, executed by the said Ellen to the said Richard, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1851, and that the payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars shall be in installments, as follows: seventy-five dollars on the fourth day of February next, and the like sum at the expiration of each quarter or three months thereafter until the whole shall be paid.

And that the parties shall be at liberty to dispose of their respective property, by will or otherwise, with the assent and aid, if necessary, of the other, and without any obstruction.

And that the said Ellen shall cease to use the name of Cox and shall resume the name of Van Wyck, her former husband.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals this 16th day of December, 1853.

RICHARD COX.
ELLEN C. COX.

Sealed and delivered in presence of W. Hillman.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 16th day of January, 1854, personally appeared before me, Richard Cox and Ellen C. Cox, his wife, both known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same, and the said Ellen C., in a private examination by me, separate and apart from her husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely and without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Court then decided that the letter of repudiation, proving nothing and only confirmatory of the intention to establish this action, was unnecessary, inasmuch as the action is had. It was, therefore, ruled out.

TESTIMONY OF FREEMAN J. PAINE.

Freeman J. Paine, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 64 Varick-street; I am now in the employ of Buckish & Sarwaders; I was, in 1854, a policeman of the Eighth Ward; I know defendant; I have known her in the neighborhood of a year.

Q.—In that year did you see defendant away from her home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On how many occasions? A.—Ten or twelve.

Q.—Where? A.—In Broadway, Canal, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth streets.

Q.—On any one of these occasions were you then acting as policeman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at any time directed to follow and observe her conduct? A.—Yes.

Q.—Give us the result. A.—Along about the first of March I saw her start from the house in St. Mark's-place and go to the Sixth-avenue and take a car; she went up as far as Sixteenth-street, then took an Eighth-street stage and rode down to the corner of Eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, then took another Eighth-street stage to Thirty-eighth-street; there she met a boy, probably fifteen or sixteen years of age; he was a genteelly-dressed boy; they walked to Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, and there they got in a coach—a private affair, I take it—and drove up town; where they went to I do not know; they drove rapidly away.

Q.—When did you next see her? A.—When I first saw her it was in March, and from that I saw her pretty much daily up to the 16th March.

Q.—On any other occasion where did she go? A.—I saw her go to Thirteenth-street and stop at a good many houses there.

Q.—Was there any other occasion on which you saw her take a carriage? A.—On no other occasion.

Q.—Did you at any other time see her in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth-street and Broadway? A.—I do not recollect to have done so.

Q.—We will go back to Canal and Broadway; have you mentioned the circumstance of seeing her there? A.—I believe I have said I saw her in Canal-street; I saw her go into stores in Canal-street and Broadway.

Q.—Did you ever see her enter a house on the corner of Canal and Broadway? A.—Don't think I did.

Q.—Did you ever miss her in that neighborhood? A.—I missed her in Canal-street on one occasion.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—I do not know.

Q.—At that time was there an improper house on the corner of Canal-street and Broadway? A.—Yes, the house had a very bad name.

Q.—Can you state particularly what course she was taking at the time you missed her? A.—She was turning Canal-street corner from Broadway; I was only a few yards behind her but when I got to the corner she was not to be seen.

Q.—While you followed her did she change her gait any? A.—She did.

Q.—Just describe it more particularly? A.—I saw her come out of her house, dressed in deep mourning, with a slow gait till she got to the Sixth-avenue; she changed her dress frequently.

Q.—Let us understand. Do you mean while on these excursions? A.—She would go home and change her dress and go out a second time.

Q.—Give us her course? A.—I saw her come out of her house in the morning, go along Eighth-street to Sixth-avenue; I was six feet behind her and she turned the corner and was gone; in the afternoon she came out with lighter dress; she went down Broadway shopping.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the character of the house No. 66 Wooster-street during 1854? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—Bad.

Q.—In what respect? A.—It was an assignation house.

Q.—What reputation had No. 66 Wooster-street? A.—I know nothing more of it than by hearsay; I heard that it was very bad along that time; it is now No. 90.

Q.—What of No. 224 Varick-street? A.—Bad.

Q.—Classify that house if you can. A.—It was an assignation house.

Q.—Not a permanent boarding-house? A.—No.

Q.—What of the house at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets? A.—It is an assignation house.

Q.—Do you know by whom it was kept? A.—By Eliza Pratt at one time.

Q.—Do you know of any one else that kept it? A.—It has been in different hands since I was in the place.

Q.—Do you know if a woman named Mary Gallagher kept a house in Wooster-street in 1853? A.—No more than by hearsay.

Q.—What was the reputation of her house? A.—At that time it was a house of assignation.

Q.—What was the number of that house? A.—No. 66, it is now No. 90.

Q.—Where was it Mary Gallagher kept? A.—It was said she kept that house.

Q.—Do you know who kept No. 117? A.—I understood that Mary kept that, but only for a short time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard.—What was your business in March, 1853? A.—Policeman.

Q.—Paid by the City? A.—This was just about the time I was superseded.

Q.—I want to know if you were a Policeman when you followed this lady? A.—At one time.

Q.—It seems you have been watching her. How many days, pray? A.—I could not say, it might be for twenty days.

Q.—When did you begin? A.—About the first of March.

Q.—What portion of the time that you so watched were you a public officer? A.—A month.

Mr. Gerard.—A month out of twenty days. [Laughter.] What portion of the time were you a Policeman of the City? A.—It might be all the time.

Q.—What did you get a day from the City for doing Mr. Cox's work? A.—Well, nearly two dollars.

Q.—You were superseded shortly after, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many hours of the day did you watch this lady? A.—More or less.

Q.—When did you begin work there? A.—I suited myself. Sometimes at 8 and sometimes at 10 o'clock.

Q.—What was the latest time that you staid? A.—Never after dark.

Mr. Gerard.—Tell the Jury who hired you to watch.

Witness—Nobody hired me; I was ordered by the Mayor Westervelt, I believe; I do not know who was Mayor in March 1855; it might be before that, that I got my order; I was to have my expenses paid.

Mr. Gerard.—Stand up straight and front the Jury.

Witness—I can face anybody, Sir.

Q.—Was Kingsland Mayor in 1855?

Witness pauses and makes no reply.

Q.—Who paid you to watch that lady? A.—The City paid me my salary; I was on duty at night; Mr. Cox paid my expenses; I believe in all he paid me about twenty dollars; I do not think it amounted to as much as thirty dollars.

Q.—How much a day? A.—No established sum.

Q.—When did he pay you? A.—It may have been at three, four, or five times.

Q.—Were you in communication with him all the time? A.—Not all the time.

Q.—Did you see any other female at St. Mark's-place? A.—I saw others at the window.

Q.—Did you ever see any come out? A.—Yes, three or four different ones.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Carhart? A.—I know a man of that name, but do not know that he is the one that you mean.

Q.—Did you watch her again? A.—Yes, three or four different times.

Q.—When was the next time. A.—Six or seven months back.

Q.—Who hired you to watch her then? A.—I was to have my expenses paid by Dr. Cox.

Q.—How long did you watch her that time? A.—Say a week.

Q.—How much did he pay you? A.—I do not know that he has settled yet.

Q.—Have you a claim against him? Shall you send in an account if he gains this action? A.—I am no such person; I watched her again about six months since; I only watched during the day time.

Mr. Schaffer—I desire to fix dates as to the time that you got the permit to watch. Will you inform us if you knew Charles A. Burdett? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he in the office at the time you got the permit? A.—Yes, Sir, he was.

Q.—It was, then, while Mr. Westervelt was Mayor that the permit was obtained? A.—I think it was.

Q.—That was in 1854? A.—It might have been; I was off duty two weeks, I believe, when I got the permit; Dr. Cox and Mr. Burdett were present when I got it.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD AYRES.

Edward Ayres being sworn testified to the following effect: I reside at No. 22 Clarkson-street; I am aged twenty-five years; I am a pyrotechnist; my place of business in 1853 was about six houses from No. 224 Varick-street; I left there in the latter part of '53 and went to Carmine-street, opposite the head of Varick; I went then to No. 75 Carmine-street; I have been into the house No. 224 Varick-street on several occasions.

Q.—What kind of house was it? A.—A house of assignation.

Q.—Did you ever see defendant Cox before? A.—Yes, Sir; probably a dozen times.

Q.—Where? A.—On the first occasion I saw her about the first of March.

Q.—Where? A.—I met her corner Varick-street; it was raining; another lady was with her; she asked where No. 224 was; I told her it was just opposite; I put up my umbrella and offered it; the other lady got under; she did not; this was probably a little after seven, it was dusk; I did not go into the house on that occasion; I saw them go in and shortly after I saw Hamilton R. Boone and another man go in in a hurried manner, and as I came back from my business I saw these going away again in a carriage; Boone, this man, and two ladies got into the vehicle; I could not swear that one of them was Mrs. Cox; these parties left half an hour after I took them to the house from the corner of Clarkson and Hammersley-streets; I did not take the ladies on, I only acted as was courteous. [Laughter.]

Q.—What time was this? A.—This was the middle part of 1853; I should say in March.

Q.—How long after leaving her did you see them come out? A.—Half an hour after; I cannot give particular dates as to when I saw her afterwards; I was a boy in the store and we made observations as to the women going in.

Q.—You boys did notice these things then? A.—Yes, Sir, I guess so; [illegible] the Captain of the Police that we [illegible]; I do not know that I have seen her going into the house a [illegible] three or four times.

Q.—How long did she remain in the house at those times you speak of? A.—I could not say; [illegible] minutes; I never kept account of these things.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—In 1852 and 1853 you say you think you saw this lady go in that house at least a dozen times? A.—I did not say so.

Q.—Well, how many? A.—Three or four times.

Q.—When did you see her last before this day? A.—I saw her in Mr. Byrne's office, on March 13, 1856; I had no business there, but went to see if I could recognize her; Clark told me I should find her there; I think it was in the middle of 1853 that I saw her last before that.

Q.—Who did you tell all this to? A.—I did not tell it to any one, Sir; Clark saw me at the house in Varick-street, and Pinckney subpoenaed me on that account.

Q.—When did he see you there? A.—Well, I can't tell you.

Q.—Well, as near as you can? A.—I do not know; I have been in the house a dozen times probably.

Q.—What were you doing there? A.—I went to do as all men do.

Q.—You went for carnal purposes? A.—Certainly.

Q.—You were a constant visitor during '51, '52 and '53, then? A.—I was not constant; I was there about twenty times.

Q.—Was it a pretty good or very bad house? A.—Pretty good of its kind. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever see Boone there? A.—No.

Q.—When did you last visit that house? A.—The last time was when I took Miss or Mrs. Almasy or Almado to the boat in a carriage, about the first part of 1854.

Q.—How did Clark know that you could testify to anything? A.—I do not know that he did know; I only know that he met me, and handed me a subpoena and drew me out; I think on last Friday; he met me in Greene-street.

Q.—You saw this lady go three or four times into that house; how was she dressed? A.—Very similar to what she is now.

Q.—Was she in mourning then? A.—On one occasion she was in mourning, and one time, I think, she had a lighter dress, what is called a second-mourning dress.

Q.—How many ladies have you seen go to the house? A.—It would be impossible to tell you; a great many; I watched a good many of them; I only watched for amusement, as you would in all probability.

Q.—Did you ever see this lady in the house? A.—No.

Q.—Had she a veil on or not? A.—Sometimes she had and sometimes not; sometimes it might have been on her bonnet and not over her face; when I saw her go in the house, she had her veil up; she did not appear to go in secretly; she did not ask the use of my umbrella, I offered it; it was rather dark at the time, but a light from a baker's shop, on the corner, showed her full-face, and I had a good view of it; I think it was a Saturday evening.

Q.—Do you know Boone? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand that you relate all this story fresh to this Court and Jury? A.—Fresh to the Court and Jury.

Q.—Without ever telling it to any one, as you have told it now? A.—Just so.

Q.—Have you ever talked with Dr. Cox. A.—Yes, Sir, lately.

The Court here ordered a recess for ten minutes, and granted an order to examine Mrs. Maxwell by commission, Dr. Van Norden making an affidavit of her sickness.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court and Jury being assembled, the examination of Edward Ayres was resumed—I do not know who kept the house I refer to; I understood it was Mrs. Almead or Almara.

Q.—Can you tell me where to find her? A.—I cannot; I am looking for a witness that was with her.

Q.—Who? A.—Eliza Dobson; she is wanted in this case; Mr. Schaffer and Dr. Cox asked me to look for her; the last time I saw her was in the latter part of 1853, or former part of 1854.

Q.—How many houses of ill-fame have you been in besides this one? A.—Only one.

Q.—Where was that? A.—No. 66 Wooster.

Q.—When last? A.—In January, 1855, or the December previous.

Q.—Have you received any money to testify in this case? A.—None at all, excepting the fifty cents that I am entitled to by law. (Laughter.) I have attended here three days as a witness.

Q.—Did you ever live with other persons than those mentioned? A.—Yes; with Henry Wilson, an undertaker, of No. 31 Sixth-avenue; he is Janitor of the New-York University; I did not live with him, we commenced business together; I believe he lives now in Carmine-street; it was in 1854 that I was in the house No. 224 Varick-street; it might have been at the end of 1853, however; I took Mrs. Almead or Almara to the boat State of Maine; she was going nowhere, but went to see the captain.

Q.—Do you know whether a Captain Diver committed suicide in that house or not? A.—Yes, Sir; he did; but I can't tell when.

JOHN POOLE'S TESTIMONY.

John Poole, being sworn, testified, that at the time he went to reside at his present house, First-avenue, near Eighth-street, a thread-and-needle store was kept at the corner.

EX-POLICEMAN BELL'S TESTIMONY.

William H. Bell, sworn, said—I reside in Oswego County, since May last; I have resided in this City; I know the defendant by sight; I am acquainted with the plaintiff; have known the defendant since a year ago last Summer; I first saw her, I think, in the early part of the Summer of 1854, at her house, on the corner of Eighth-street and First-avenue; at that time I was in the Police Department, attached to the Mayor's office; I called there to see her; Dr. Cox was previously introduced to me by Mr. Burdett, clerk in the Mayor's office, Mr. Westervelt being Mayor; I was to assist him all I could to get at the facts of his wife's conduct; after seeing her I went back to my office; on going, I inquired for a Mr. Williams; I asked if he boarded there, and then I saw her; I never watched her myself, but I employed Henry A. Carhart for that service, because I had too much else to do; I took Carhart to see defendant in the month of February; I took him to see plaintiff on Washington's Birthday, 1855, I believe; I showed him defendant as she stood in the basement; he continued to watch her throughout February, March, and along in April, I believe; he reported to me generally every day; I saw defendant in a rail-car after I showed her to Carhart.

Q.—Where, and in what car? A.—Down by Second-avenue.

Q.—Did you at any other time? Were you ever induced, from what you saw, to follow her? A.—I did follow her one evening; it was down Bowery to Great Jones-street; I first saw her in Eighth-street; she came down to Great Jones-street; she had a lady with her; she went into a shoe store, and then went home.

Mr. Gerard—I suppose a lady may buy shoes.

Mr. Schaffer—It is perfectly lawful, if she pays for them.

Q.—Do you know the character of house No. 224 Varick-street, or house of Miss Pratt? A.—I never was in the first; the last I believe was a house of prostitution; I do not know its character, of my own knowledge; I do not know the character of No. 66 Wooster-street, by personal knowledge; No. 66 Wooster-street was a house of assignation—I believe a bed-house.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—When did you see Carhart last? A.—In January.

Q.—What bargain did you make with Carhart? A.—To give him three dollars a day to watch that lady, and be particular to see where she went to.

Q.—He reported to you each night? A.—Nearly.

Q.—How much did you pay him? A.—I can't say; I paid him something like ninety dollars.

Q.—How long did he watch her? A.—I can't say exactly.

Q.—When did you pay him last? A.—Last April.

Q.—Did you pay him yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did you get money from? Dr. Cox.

Q.—How long have you known Carhart? A.—About ten or twelve years; I thought him a good man for the work; he was well acquainted with these houses; he was married at one time I believe.

Q.—Do you know what a vampire is? A.—A man that lurks around these bad houses and watches, who visits them and then black-mails his victims.

Q.—He was not one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he a respectable man? A.—I believe so.

JOSEPH T. SWEET ON THE STAND.

Joseph T. Sweet was then called to the stand and sworn, he said: I resided No. 157 West Forty-second-street; I do not know the defendant, or either of the ladies sitting by her, by sight or otherwise; I may have seen such a lady in Broadway; I know where Mrs. Woodworth keeps.

Q.—Have you ever seen a lady answering in description to this lady there?

Mr. Gerard objected.

The Court allowed that counsel might ask with the intention of calling to mind any fact known to exist.

Counsel for prosecution waived the examination.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT TESTIFIES.

George Merritt, put upon the stand, testified in effect as follows: I reside at No. 167 West Twentieth-street, and had the misfortune to be elected to the Council Board last Fall; I think I know that lady pretty well; I have known her for thirty years past.

Mr. Gerard objected to examination beyond the limit of the action, and the Court so ruled.

Mr. Stoughton argued that his side had a right to prove former life, as corroborative of actions specified.

Mr. Gerard waived objection, to close early.

Witness resumed—I knew that this woman lived with Mr. Van Wyck, but cannot say if they were married, as I am not present at everybody's wedding; 18 or 19 years since I saw their marriage advertised in the paper; the first time I saw that lady it was in the forepart of 1837, and met her in the house No. 251 or 201 Washington-street, with Mr. Van Wyck; I met them with my sleigh and took them to Bradshaw's to take supper; I was in the employ of Van Wyck [laughter]; from time to time, after that, I carried trunks and packages and the parties from place to place.

Mr. Schaffer—I want to know whether or not defendant spent her Winter South?

Mr. Gerard—Don't answer that.

Witness (to the Judge)—Am I to answer.

The Court—I do not know.

Mr. Gerard—No, Sir.

Q.—When did Van Wyck die? A.—I believe he died in 1849 or 1850, along about that time; I believe he died in Lexington-avenue.

Mr. Schaffer (to defence)—We have asked you to produce the certificate of the marriage of defendant with Van Wyck.

Mr. Byrne—I have spent the morning in search for it and could not find it.

Mr. Schaffer—We will take your word for it. When was it?

Mr. Byrne—It was in the latter part of 1838, by Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Mr. Merritt was again called and questioned by Mr. Schaffer.

Q.—Do you know whether or not defendant, during the time you were acquainted with her, cohabited with other men than Mr. Van Wyck.

Objected to and excluded.

Mr. Schaffer, stating that he did so, so as to preserve the rights of his client, now offered in evidence a "judgment record from the Court of General Sessions of the trial of a female, Nov. 11, 1838, incorporating testimony of defendant herself, and showing that she was a witness at that time living in a house of ill-fame kept by one Catharine Foote."

Mr. Gerard—Will not the Court interpose and prevent this?

The Court stated that he had no power to prevent counsel from offering testimony.

Mr. Gerard—Yes, you can. You can stop him. [Laughter.]

THE PROSECUTION RESTS.

Charles A. Mooney was then called, and took his place upon the stand, but after consultation had by counsel for the prosecution, they determined to rest their case, reserving the right to produce the testimony of Police-Captain Dilks, Augustus Goodrich, and Mrs. Almaire, when they should be found; and pending the commission, to take the testimony of Mrs. Maxwell.

Mr. Gerard requested that the Court now adjourn, that he might open on the morrow, (Wednesday.)

Mr. Byrne, (throwing over a printed copy of the testimony in the case of Forrest vs. Forrest.)—Look at that, gentlemen. Do you know anything of that Rev. Dr. Cox sworn to be boarding in a house of ill-fame, in course of that action?

Mr. Stoughton—This is discreditable, Sir.

The Court then adjourned.

OUTSIDE.

Awaiting the adjournment of the Court quite a file of persons crowded on either side of the hall and stairways, [illegible] the names of the parties in this action [illegible] the Court-room [illegible] proprieties of these inquisitives.

MR. P. T. BARNUM'S TROUBLES.

Continuation of the Examination into his Liabilities and Assets—Who Inveigled him into the Clock Concern.

The examination into the affairs of Mr. P. T. Barnum, with a view to ascertain the amount of his property and his liabilities, was continued yesterday in the Superior Court room, for a short time, and they adjourned to the office of his counsel. The examination was conducted by Mr. J. W. Jerard Jr. and Mr. J. W. Wilson. The questions were put by the latter.

Q.—Do you hold a note against John Taylor, for a large amount, or for any amount? A.—I loaned John Taylor and others $2,500, cash; and I took a note for it.

Q.—When? A.—In July, 1851; it was for five years; that note is held as collateral security, by a Connecticut bank.

Q.—What bank? A.—The Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport; they hold it for all it is worth, as security for my debts and for Clock Company debts.

Q.—Did that note bear interest upon its face. A.—Yes, Sir—seven per cent.

Q.—Has that interest been paid? A.—They gave me semi-annually a note for seven hundred dollars, on interest; I have received nine such notes; they are all due when the larger note matures—in July, 1856; these nine interest notes, amounting to $6,300, I exchanged for a mortgage which mortgage was assigned to secure Clock Company debts.

Q.—Who did you assign that mortgage to? A.—It was assigned to a bank in Connecticut which the Jerome Company owed.

Q.—Are all the mortgages on your great estate bona fide? A.—I say, as I am a living man, I never gave a mortgage that was not bona fide, and for real debts.

Q.—Have you not a number of business notes of different parties that you received from Jerome & Co.? A.—I have had, but they are all transferred to secure debts.

Q.—Did the Jerome Company assign you the store recently occupied by them in Broadway? A.—They did.

Q.—Where is that lease? A.—I have assigned it to secure debts; the debt is more than the assignment.

Q.—Was it a private or a Clock Company debt? A.—A private debt; they owe me more than the consideration of the assignment.

Q.—Have they put you in possession of any clocks as collateral security to you for obligations for them? A.—They put me in possession of about $3,000 worth of clocks and I attached about $700 worth more, which they gave up to me.

Q.—What became of the clocks? A.—I sold a portion—about or more than half, and assigned the balance to secure debts full more than the consideration on the assignment.

Q.—What became of the proceeds of the clocks? A.—I told you before that I had less than $35—the proceeds went to pay debts.

Q.—Have you a mortgage for $4,000 against a Mr. Hamilton, formerly residing in Bridgeport, now in Chicago? A.—I never had a mortgage of $4,000 against him. I had one of $2,000, which I assigned in January last to secure a debt, which debt was more than the consideration assigned.

Q.—Where is S. B. Jerome? A.—He went to Europe in the Persia.

Q.—Do you know how long he will be gone? A.—He said he should return in sixty days.

Q.—Have you a claim against the Jeromes for fraud in their transactions with you? A.—I don't like to charge any man with fraud; I consider it more charitable to believe that they were confused, or half crazed, by the great multiplicity of their transactions—for they had stores in Philadelphia, Boston, New-York and England—and manufactured clocks to the amount of one or two millions of dollars per annum; but there stands out the great fact that, in June last, they stated to me in writing, which statement is now in my possession, that they were worth $187,000; this statement, however, was made from their previous January, or annual, statement; whereas, within seven months from the time they made the statement, they have proved to be bankrupt, for several hundred thousand dollars. And yet they do not claim to have sustained any material loss since they made me that statement. I think the charge of fraud lies more properly at the door of certain of their creditors than themselves. For these same creditors induced me, in June last, and subsequently, by written and verbal statements to that effect, to believe that the Company was wealthy; and, in the language of one of the letters received by me from the Cashier of a New-Haven Bank, "That they were not receiving as much bank accommodations as they really deserved." By thus inveigling me into the transaction with the Jeromes, these creditors have secured a large portion of their debts, by transferring said debts from their shoulders to mine. One wealthy man, who had been on Jerome's bonds to various banks, and had indorsed largely for them as the Jeromes were valuable customers of his, continued up to as late as December last, to assure me that they were perfectly responsible. By these representations I was induced to assume the bonds, and many of the obligations that his name was on for the Jeromes. He was one of the men who, in December last, advised me to borrow $100,000 and lend it to the Jeromes. I think, therefore, that the charge of fraud more properly belongs to such men than to the Jeromes, who were their mere tools and cat's-paws. Still, I did indorse paper for the Jeromes, supposing it was for renewals, for four times the amount that I had agreed to. These are the facts.

Q.—Do you consider that you have a claim against the Jeromes for fraud? A.—I don't understand law; my counsel can answer that better than I can.

Q.—You say you have no money; how then could you have raised the $10,000 which you offered to the clock creditors upon condition of their releasing you? A.—I could have reserved much of the money that I have since paid to private creditors, and I could have raised money on my property in Connecticut, which will now be sacrificed under assignees' sale for three or four hundred thousand dollars less than I could have realized if I had had the disposition of it.

Q.—Who owns that portion of the Museum which contains the theatrical room? A.—I believe it belongs to Mr. Morris, who lives at Yonkers; he leased it to Mr. Genin and Mr. Genin leased it to me; both leases will expire one year from next May.

Q.—Do you own a copper mine in Connecticut? A.—I did own one, and after loosing about $10,000 in working it, I sold it for about $3,000.

Q.—When? A.—In December or January last.

Q.—Are you interested in any Circus Company in the United States or elsewhere? A.—I am not.

Q.—Give me a detailed statement in writing of all moneys and bonds you have held since June last, and where and how you have used them? A.—I am the poorest kind of a business man, but my late book-keeper is making up a statement which shall be presented, giving an account of every dollar; you will find that I have no desire to keep anything back, for I wish you to understand that the standard of morality for showmen is a peg or two higher than that found in the atmosphere of Wall-street.

Q.—How much do you owe the Nassau Bank, and what amount of Pequonnock Bank stock do they hold as collateral? A.—I owe the bank $18,585, I believe that to be the amount. They hold $12,500 of bank stock and a mortgage on real estate in Connecticut, to cover any deficiency.

Q.—What is the present value of Pequonnock Bank stock? A.—I don't know what it would bring at forced sale, but it is worth on the books of the bank from $106 to $118 per share. The bank has never lost a dollar by me or the Jerome Company, and is as well managed as any bank in the State.

Q.—You say you have paid and secured over $40,000 of the Jerome Company debts. Why did you pay and secure these debts? A.—In several cases, in order to remove attachments from my property; and in other instances, because the parties holding the Jerome paper held my collateral for any indebtedness which they might have against me.

Mr. Wilson—Well, I thing that is all for to-day.

Mr. Barnum—Well, you have squeezed out about all I know, except that I have a claim against Mr. Spaulding for a giraffe which was drowned through his carelessness; I claim $6,000 for that, and it ought to be collected.

The further examination was then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

COST OF A POLITICAL SUPPER.

Joseph W. Howard and Charles Brown vs. A. B. Taylor.—This is a suit brought by the proprietors of Tammany Hotel, for a supper given at the "old domain," on the occasion of the election of Frank Pierce. The plaintiffs claimed $300.

The defendant claimed that he was only one of the Committee, and was not liable for the whole amount. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for $156 25.

Trial for Manslaughter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MARCH TERM.

Yesterday, Theodore Dapprisch, a German, was tried before Recorder Smith, on a charge of shooting John Harman Landuher with a pistol, on the night of Sept. 6, thereby causing his death. The evidence taken in the case was as follows:

Henry Noyes, examined by the District-Attorney.—I saw the deceased at the Hospital, and assisted at the post mortem examination; he died on the 26th Sept.; the cause of his death was a compound fracture of the right leg, just above the ankle, made by a bullet; the direction of the wound was downward and inward; he was brought to the Hospital during the night, and I saw him the next morning; an amputation was performed above the knee about two weeks after his admission; he was a robust, healthy man, of strong constitution; he was about 28 or 30 years of age.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer.—The ball struck him about two inches above the ankle; the amputation was performed two weeks after his admission; his death resulted from the combined influence of hemorrhage and the sloughing of the limb.

By the Court.—But for the pistol shot wound the amputation would not have been necessary?

Mr. Spencer contended that amputation was not shown to be necessary, and that the treatment which deceased received at the Hospital conduced as much to his death as the wound did.

Henry Jenkins, examined by the District-Attorney.—I am a grocer; I knew deceased, and saw him on the night in question; I have known him about five years; I saw him at a lager-bier saloon in Greenwich-street; there were seven or eight persons there; Dapprisch and Landuher came in; after a while they called for a bottle of wine; our party kept by ourselves, drinking lager-bier; Landuher had been drinking, but did not appear to be excited; there was a question as to who should pay for the wine which was ordered; prisoner said he did not call for the wine, and he would'nt pay for it; he got angry and talked hard; I asked him how much was to pay; he said "two dollars;" I told him I would settle it, and he might go home; prisoner and Landuher then went to the door, and prisoner was shoved out and beaten by some persons [illegible] when he and Landuher got into the road, prisoner fired a pistol and shot Landuher; the difficulty arose about the bottle of wine.

Cross-examined.—The wine was not drank; some four or five glasses were poured out; the prisoner was not at the table where the wine was; he was asked to pay for it, and refused; I did not see his [illegible]; he was not struck in the bar-room.

By the District Attorney.—The prisoner in the bar-room had his hand in his pocket, and talked wildly; he talked about [illegible], which made me think he wanted [illegible] violence, and to settle the difficulty, I paid for the wine.

Frederick [illegible], examined by the District-Attorney.—I was the barkeeper at this saloon in Greenwich-street; the prisoner was there that night; I saw him there about eleven o'clock; I do not know if he [illegible] bottle of champagne [illegible] the prisoner [illegible] and said he should pay for the champagne; I came [illegible] the wine; one of the men placed himself right before the door, and said he could not go out of the house until he paid for the wine; Landuher also told the prisoner that he must pay for the wine; I saw the prisoner [illegible]; I did not see him struck; I did not see [illegible].

Cross-examined.—[illegible]

The District Attorney here said that it was his opinion that Dapprisch was a stranger in that house, and that the object of these parties in wishing him to pay for the wine, was to see how much money he had. It was possible that the prisoner thought that he was in danger from these parties. Still as it could not be shown that he had any reason to apprehend any particular danger from the deceased, more than from the others, it could not be held to be justifiable homicide, but rather manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Recorder said that was undoubtedly the right view of the case. The crime was manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Mr. Spencer said that his client was not, at the time of this homicide, a resident of the City. He had come from the country, and had bought a passage ticket for California; after paying for that ticket he had eighty-four dollars in gold left on his person; he fell into bad company, frequented bar-rooms, and which was [illegible] traps set for strangers; he was beaten in the saloon, as he (the counsel) would show by witnesses; he was in imminent danger, and fired the pistol to defend [illegible] adversary, the ball only striking him a few inches from the ground. He would cheerfully leave the case in the hands of the Court, who would instruct the Jury that the offence was only manslaughter in the fourth degree. He was quite willing to rest the case here.

The Recorder briefly addressed the Jury, stating that the charge, as proved against the prisoner, was one of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Jury found their verdict accordingly, with a recommendation to mercy, as they thought he had received punishment enough.

The Recorder reserved sentence until Saturday.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 198, 213, 208, 216, 222, 104, 161, 246, 262, 264, 250 to 261, 265, 267.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. [illegible] 136, 146, 92, 90, 91, 137, 157, 150, 175, 168, 169, 200, 202.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1179, 1385, [illegible] 1849, 1362, 1411, 1429, [illegible]

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Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education, for females, will be open for the reception of pupils and will commence its regular daily sessions MONDAY, the [illegible] instant.

The school will be open on the usual school days, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

The [illegible] of pupils for the Male Normal School will proceed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the same place.

All persons residing in the City, of fourteen years of age and upwards, if females, and sixteen and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, B. R. WINTHROP,
WM. [illegible], JEDEDIAH MILLER,
J. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB,
WM. ALLASON,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Summer session will commence MONDAY, April 21, and continue 21 weeks. Terms, for Board and Tuition in English branches, [illegible] per session. There are two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct, in location and management. Circulars of each department may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

ITALIAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES GRATIS.—No avarice, but philanthropy and generosity of the Italian people. An Italian gentleman, being in this City for learning to speak English fluently, [illegible] week, an advertisement in the Herald, since that time he is teaching the above languages, gratis, to several respectable ladies and gentlemen up town. He would like to find two or three other pupils. Address, [illegible] view, JOSEPH LICASTRO, No. 7 [illegible]. The advertiser, thanking very much the Editor of the Eco d'Italia for his very philosophical reasoning, prays him to put this in his paper, and to put [illegible]

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—Two gentlemen, one a graduate of the University of Madrid, the other a graduate of the University of Paris, intending opening new courses in the French and Spanish. Both have had many years' experience in teaching in this country. Terms moderate. Private lessons if desired, either at the Academy or at the residence of the pupils. Apply from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 Walker-st.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 Westminster [illegible] a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only [illegible] knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify gentlemen for business in the shortest possible time. Applicants may rely on receiving the best instruction and being qualified to fill any situation as book-keepers.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—[illegible] cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, [illegible] apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term commences May 1. Circulars, with full references, &c., can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York, or by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—By FARRINGTON, [illegible] No. 73 Franklin-st., [illegible]

THE SPRING TERM OF [illegible] Boarding and Day School [illegible] commenced [illegible]

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] at the depot of the manufacturers [illegible] HART & CO., No. 1 [illegible]

[illegible] J. K. THOMPSON [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (Sunday excepted). One edition will be issued at [illegible], and the other at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year; Single Copies, TWENTY-FIVE COPIES, [illegible] DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers [illegible] Single Copies.

[illegible] Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-morrow Morning, in ample season for the mail per steamship George Law. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; [illegible] items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

In the United States Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to increase the compensation of Members of Congress, and to fix the time for the annual meeting. A bill was introduced to regulate the appraisement of imported merchandise. Mr. HOUSTON then presented a memorial from the Legislature of Maryland, indorsing the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature condemning the action of the Naval Retiring Board, and proceeded to make a speech, occupying over three hours in the delivery, in favor of the repeal of the Act establishing the Board, and highly denunciatory of its entire action. His remarks abounded in [illegible], and the characters of Captains [illegible] and DUPONT, and other members of the Board, were freely commented on. Mr. CLAYTON is to speak in reply to-day. The House again considered the application of the Committee on Elections in the Kansas contested-election case.

The Committee on Elections of the State Senate yesterday made a unanimous report, relative to the seat occupied by Mr. FERDON and contested by Dr. BRANDRETH. It is adverse to Dr. BRANDRETH'S claim, and pronounces all the charges and specifications against Mr. FERDON untrue. The report was unanimously adopted. The bill relative to Savings Banks and Institutions was passed, as was also the bill to incorporate the Turnverein in this City. The resolution complimentary to Mr. GOODHUE, and giving a gold medal to Dr. KANE, was unanimously adopted. The resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to allow free suffrage to colored citizens, was debated. The bill in relation to Prospect-square, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly; and the appropriation bill, giving $50,000 to the Colonization Society, was debated.

Letter from Judge Conkling.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper an able and interesting letter from Judge CONKLING, setting forth the reasons which lead him to regard the success of the Republican movement as essential to the peace and harmony of the Union, and to the general welfare of the Confederacy. He gives to it his unqualified adhesion. His sketch of the steady progress of the Slaveholding interest towards ascendancy in the General Government, is exceedingly clear and forcible.

The letter derives additional significance, from the fact that Judge CONKLING has long been an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. FILLMORE, by whom when President, he was appointed United States Minister to Mexico; and has never before acted with any party which had for its object resistance to the aggressions of Slavery. Former political connections, therefore, have had nothing to do with his determination to act hereafter with the Republicans.

The letter will be found worthy the attention of our readers.

The New Central American Difficulty.

Among the most recent accounts from Central America, are reports of a hostile league against WALKER'S Administration in Nicaragua, by some of the States of the late Confederacy. The first intelligence of this movement was communicated to the State Department some two months ago, through one of the foreign legations. The details of the alleged combination, as we understand, were given with some particularity—and they corresponded with those of the plan mentioned in the intelligence by the last arrival. Guatemala proposed the alliance, and was to furnish 3,000 troops to support; the contingency of San Salvador was specified as 1,000 men; and Costa Rica was solicited to join the alliance with 1,500. According to our information from Washington, Mr. WHEELER has not referred to these schemes nor has he written anything indicating a change of the opinion expressed in his dispatches three months since, that WALKER'S power was established on a solid and enduring basis. We do not attach importance to the opinions of Mr. WHEELER, relative to WALKER'S position and prospects, because our Minister was, beyond question, one of the instruments by which the success of the adventurer was secured; but that is a fact likely to sharpen his vigilance in detecting causes of real alarm to the new Government.

It appears probable that if the threatened coalition against WALKER had proceeded so far as the raising and arming of troops, that Minister WHEELER would have notified Mr. MARCY of the fact, and his omission to do so, is at least negative proof that the statement to that effect is premature or wholly unfounded.

We do not believe that WALKER has anything to fear from hostile combinations of the natives. He is in no want of men of that class which the native inhabitants will not venture to meet in battle. It is agreed that he cannot equip and support in the field those whom he brought into the country, and who have since arrived and tendered their services. Upon this point our information is not definite, but it is certain that he possesses facilities and resources for subsisting, transporting and manoeuvering an army superior to any upon which his adversaries can rely. His men supply their own arms, and whatever means of transportation exists in the country are in their hands, and they will experience no greater difficulty in procuring food than the troops opposed to them. The want of money is a deficiency common to all parties in that war-stricken region; but even in this respect, we think WALKER'S position will compare favorably with that of the least destitute of his enemies.

The real source of danger to the foreign faction, which, under the lead of WALKER, has seized upon the Government of Nicaragua, is not, according to the opinion of the most intelligent observers of events in Central America, the open or latent hostility of the people, however bitter that may be, but in the quarrels which he has provoked with foreign powers, and in the dissensions among his fillibuster recruits. The United States cannot overlook the seizure of the boats belonging to the Transit Company, nor the revocation of its charter—acts which tend to the closing of the shortest Isthmus route between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Great Britain has made demands for redress in various cases of grievance presented by her subjects, and has, beside, grounds for interposition in the annexation of the territory covered by the Protectorate which she cultivates with such jealous fondness. France, it is stated, has already brought to bear her favorite argument of a well equipped fleet, in support of a claim of indemnity for losses suffered by her citizens in the late disturbances. It is not improbable that the latter powers are coöperating in a plan having for its object the expulsion of WALKER and his associates, and to that end they may enter into the designs of the States specially endangered by his administration. For the present, the policy of the United States is, and ought to be, limited to keeping open the Nicaragua route to California; but should experience prove, what it seems fast developing, that the security of that route, which has become so indispensable to our commerce, is incompatible with a Government of the character of that now in power in Nicaragua, necessity will compel this country to accept the alternative of forcible intervention for the pacification of Central America.

Federal Usurpation—The Pacific Railroad.

We have already called attention to the fact, that the Senate Committee upon the Pacific Railroad *is* prepared to report in favor of *submitting the project to competition*. Another feature of the plan *has* since come to light. The Commission to whom the bids are to be addressed is to consist of the Secretary of War, assisted by other members of the Cabinet, who shall arbitrate among the different propositions, select the one most agreeable to that functionary, and proceed to execute the contract with the successful parties. In this easy way all the protracted discussion, and variance, and delay, resulting from a popular discussion of the matter, and a selection of route, may be avoided, and the result reached at once with the utmost expedition.

It may be remarked, in this connection, that *all* legislative results are reached with immense expedition, in the hands of a despotism. There is no surer mode of attaining speed in legislation than to dispense with the voice of the people. Firmans and Ukases are never delayed by debates in a Chamber of Deputies, or votes in the House of Nobles. So striking, indeed, is the merit of the autocratic system, that the Senate has not been able to shut its eyes to it; and we accordingly observe that body, for the sake of speed, assuming the prescriptive rights of the popular branch, in regard to the origination of money bills, advocating appropriations of millions at a time, to be disposed of at the will, and doubtless for the most corrupt electioneering projects, of the Administration; and proposing, for the same expeditionary objects, to remove a question properly in the hands of the people, out of those hands, to place it in the custody of the Executive.

In any other circumstances than the present, such transfers of power might be viewed with indifference. They would be comparatively harmless did the Senate occupy that impartial point of equilibrium between the People on the one hand, and the Executive on the other, which the Constitution assigned it. Were the relations of the Federal Government with the States what they once were; the sovereignty of the latter maintained as it should be against the encroachments of the former, the immediate effect of such usurpations would be imperceptible. But the course of things is painfully different from this. All, and infinitely more than the old Federalists claimed for the Federal Power, has been added to it by the Democratic Party of to-day. Upon every issue the rights of the States give way. State Sovereignty is practically obsolete in the presence of Federal usurpation. State laws are nullified by Federal legislation; State Courts are denied jurisdiction in the presence of the Federal judiciary; the action of the people, under laws guaranteed by the action of Congress, is repressed and repudiated, either by mob violence stimulated by the Federal authorities, or by threats of dispatching to the scene of disturbance Federal armies, and of inflicting the penalties of treason upon the assertors of rights at once popular and legal. Never, indeed, since the formation of the Union, were the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the reserved rights of the States and the people more dangerous and alarming. They point to the early dissolution of the whole nicely-balanced system created by the fathers. They threaten the entire elimination of the republican element, with the substitution of precisely such a scheme as that of the CÆSARS in Rome, and the BONAPARTES in Paris. What, in fact, is the essential difference between the Government administered by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that administered by Mr. PIERCE, save that the latter is styled President and the former Emperor? The keenest ingenuity will be at fault in detecting it. And here lies the most alarming feature of any. At the very moment the Central Government usurps from exterior but not subordinate States these extraordinary powers, we find the popular department of that Government losing all authority. The Senate, deserting its mission, fraternises with the Executive. They conspire to place the whole power of law-making and law-enforcing in the hands of the President and his Cabinet. Its measures are all dictated at the White House. It has passed no act for the last seven years that has not tended to weaken the sovereignty of the States, and to disfranchise the people. The people, whether in municipal organizations, or in their representative capacity in the lower House of Congress, have found themselves, by dint of senatorial audacity, and the operation of federal patronage upon their own delegates, losing every day some of those reserved functions and guarantees, without which the name of Democracy is a naked sham. When, therefore, such a moment is selected for transferring the once sacred prerogative of self-taxation from the people to the Executive; and for giving to the same power the sole control of a matter involving the outlay of hundreds of millions of the people's money; and the power of dictating a route for a new railroad, in which the whole nation, indeed the whole world, is interested, and which Congress has not hitherto acted upon, simply through apprehension of proceeding upon an inadequate expression of the popular will—when such momentous powers are torn from the legislative department, and assigned to the Executive, it may fairly be inquired what one republican characteristic remains to the Government? It is an oligarchy in disguise; an oligarchy, absolute over the people, defiant of the States, and all the more powerful because retaining Democratic forms and symbols. The United States are governed by an aristocracy, of which the Cabinet and Senate are the expressions. It is the work of a slow and silent revolution, none the less radical because its muffled steps failed to arouse popular alarm.

It is not so much, therefore, that the obvious intent of the Committee is to leave the choice of a route to the Secretary of War, or to a Commission in which his voice will be omnipotent, because he is known to be strongly prejudiced in favor of an extreme Southern track, that we protest against this new outrage. But, detecting in it, as we do, a fresh stride towards popular disfranchisement and Federal aggrandizement, we should be shamefully wanting in our duty did we neglect to point general attention to the fact, and to mark it as fraught with danger. The whole energies of the Federal administration are retro-active. Unless removed from present hands, and redirected in the path of *progress* and *probity*, the passing generation must stand by the grave of the Republic. The whole duty of the patriot lies in earnest opposition.

Emigration Westward.

The opening of Spring will produce a lively emigration to the West. The rich fields that await owners, cultivators, and comfortable houses, in Iowa, Minnesota and regions further west, to say nothing of the prairie lands of the more thickly populated States of Illinois and Indiana, are full of promise to the enterprising farmer and mechanic. Every Spring shows a larger proportion of emigration from New-York and the Eastward than its predecessor did, and a considerable depletion of the active farming population owes its origin to the inviting prospects of Western life. A significant test of this feeling is observable in country newspapers. A fair proportion of all the advertising consists of notices of "vendues" and announcements noting the time and place of sales of stock and furniture. When a man moves West, he takes as little *material* as possible with him, depending upon the resources of the country for his future supplies, and hence the general selling-out that follows as the first consequence of the decision to abandon the old home for a new.

Young America is not content with the narrow patrimony that his father's thrift and enterprise have secured him. A paltry hundred and fifty acres, placed in comparison with the virgin lands which may be had almost for the asking, are in his view but barren and unprofitable. Lands wear out, fertilizers are costly, labor is dear, and the work of keeping up the farm to the standard of a fair market value is at least as great as that which would be required to subdue a larger territory and reap a richer return in a more Western longitude. Another inciting cause of emigration is found in the growth of the villages. The expansion of trade and the demand for building-lots is rendering more valuable the farming lands which lie in the neighborhood of rural centers. Farms which formerly possessed a very ordinary value, have suddenly become important pieces of property, commanding $100, $125 and $140 per acre. Contiguity of farm property to thriving villages, which are brought by the Railroads into direct and speedy communication with market, is a reason for asking prices that two generations back would have considered utterly exorbitant. Plats of well-tilled land are being pushed into market at high prices, and the demand increases rapidly, although, as yet, it scarcely keeps pace with the supply. Our own columns bear witness to the eagerness for sale of the farming population in the vicinity of this City; and the country newspapers furnish fresh announcements of a similar character from week to week.

The obvious tendency of this exodus of our agricultural population is to produce improvements of Western territory at the expense of Eastern. A father, dying, leaves his farm to be worked by the eldest son, or to be sold and its proceeds divided among the children of the family. He cherishes a hope that the son will keep it in the name, and improve it as it has been improved during a long series of years. But the son prefers a more active life. The farm goes, if not at private sale, then under the hammer—generally for a handsome price, if it be desirable property. The funds are shared equally; the male heir pushes out westward, or perhaps he takes up business in the larger towns or in the city; and the farm passes into new hands, little acquainted with progressive farming, and so runs down, and as the village borders near it, is cut up into building-lots, 100 feet by 100, or even into smaller sections, and becomes eventually a part and parcel of a prosperous town. Exceptions to this operation of a natural rule are not unfrequent, yet this tendency of the new movement is becoming a notable feature of the times.

The great proprietors of land in the Eastern and Middle States have generally pursued a uniform course, preferring to develop and centralize their resources. Their property is in their own hands, governed exclusively by themselves, and is undergoing such improvements as science and experience may suggest. These men, a class of which there are types in our own State, have no inducement to dispose of their landed property, see nothing to gain by emigration, enjoy a handsome income, and are prominent as well as permanent citizens of the Commonwealth. The smaller proprietors, numbered by thousands in this State, and by tens of thousands in the North and East, enjoy fewer privileges and seek more enlarged opportunities. Hence the rapid emigration from East to West, and hence also the extraordinary growth of Western settlements.

The East does not suffer materially from the operations of these laws of population. What we lose here in farming industry is but a trifle, after all, in comparison with the development of commercial enterprise. Farmers presently become merchants, merchants will enlarge into capitalists, capitalists affect by the extent and character of their enterprises the commercial reputation of the country. The West is a boundless region, fertile in resources, magnificent in prospect, and growing as a young giant grows. She is carving out new States, developing new sources of industry, and adding each year a mass of capital to the resources of the nation. The East must hold its own. The West will help her. The growth of one is a guaranty of the security and prosperity of the other. Emigration westward is no bar to Eastern acquisitions. Interlacing lines of canal and railroad bring all interests into union, and pioneers in new forests are the men who continually widen the circles of commercial industry, and wealth, and enterprise.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, arrived last evening from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, having left the latter place on the evening of the 13th. Nothing new had transpired at the latter place.

The British men-of-war *Powerful* and *Arab* were in port. The Admiral was expected daily.

Sugars are slightly declining. Freights improving slightly. Molasses getting down; 100,000 boxes Sugars on hand against 135,000 of last year, same time. Health good, and weather the same. The papers contain nothing new.

The late Fracas at Yale College.

Mr. FISK P. BREWER, Tutor in Greek at Yale College, who was severely assaulted on the night of the 3d inst., by disorderly Sophomores, has nearly recovered from the effects of his wounds, and will be able shortly to resume his duties in the College. The civil authorities of New-Haven have taken notice of this breach of the peace, and have arrested MARTIN VAN BUREN LEE, from Louisiana, a member of the Sophomore Class, and one FARRAR, a sub-freshman, as ringleaders, and bound them over for trial, which will occur in a few days. HENRY B. HARRISON, Esq., of New-Haven, the present candidate of the Republican Party in Connecticut for Lieutenant-Governor, will appear for the people, and JAMES D. KEESE, Esq., of New-Haven, for the prisoners. The Faculty of the College, as well as the municipal authorities of the city, are endeavoring to identify the other parties that participated in this outrage. But no further arrests have yet been made.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The English Chartist Meeting in Honor of John Frost.

A large meeting of the English residents in this City was held last night at the Astor House in honor of JOHN FROST, the Mayor of Monmouth, Wales, in 1839, and "the martyr to the cause of British Freedom," as the call of the meeting styled him. It will be remembered that in the above year a Chartist demonstration was made in several parts of Great Britain, and among others in Monmouth which, as is too often the fate with rebellions of a misgoverned people, was unsuccessful. FROST was arrested, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This punishment was commuted by the English Government to transportation for life; but, after fifteen years suffering in the British penal Colonies of Australia, a conditional pardon, similarly to that shortly before granted to Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, was vouchsafed to Mr. FROST. He was allowed to quit Australia, but was not permitted to set foot upon his native soil. He accordingly set sail for this country, and arrived here a few weeks since.

Last night, as we have said, a meeting was held in honor of him at the Astor House. About 300 were present—all, or nearly all of them, English Chartists. Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON was called to the Chair. Messrs. BARDEN and WICKET responded to the resolutions, and then Mr. FROST was introduced to the meeting. Mr. FROST is a venerable, white haired, gentlemanly man,—of superior education and attainments, one whom the Fathers of our own Revolution would not to all appearance have been ashamed to have hailed as a brother. He read a long and interesting paper, describing the Chartist movement in England, his own share therein, his trial, sentence, sufferings for fifteen years, seven of which were passed as an associate of the lowest convicts,—the thieves and burglars of England. He was vociferously applauded at the commencement and end of his address.

Mr. MASON then, after a forcible speech, in which he dwelt upon the cruel misgovernment of the working classes of Great Britain, and the incompetency of the ruling powers, read a memorial to the Queen, praying her to grant to JOHN FROST a full pardon, that he may, after so much suffering, return to his native land, and to the guardianship of his family.

An address to the Radical Reformers of the United States and Canada was then read by Mr. ROSS, after which three cheers were given for Mr. FROST, and three more for British Liberty, when the meeting adjourned.

The Shakers.

FREDERICK W. EVANS, an Elder in the New-Lebanon Society of Shakers, delivered his second lecture on Shakerism, in the Tabernacle, last evening, before about three hundred persons. Though the subject has seldom been discussed publicly in this City, the audience was thus meagre, probably because there was a charge of a quarter at the door, while before Mr. EVANS' lecture was free, and the novelty of the thing went with the first occasion. He reviewed the origin and philosophy of his Brotherhood, and with a good deal of ingenuity wheeled some Scripture prophecies into the line of its defence.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board met yesterday at 4½ o'clock. Governor SMITH took the Chair.

The Clerk proceeded to read the usual requisitions. These and the minutes occupied about an hour, but presented no unusual peculiarity.

Governor OLIVER offered a resolution in favor of an old keeper and bell-ringer, —— Shadbolt, who, though not absolutely blind, lost his sight in the service of the Board from an accident. The minutes were amended by awarding this person $[illegible] per annum, instead of $[illegible].

And also that the engineer on Randall's Island shall have [illegible].

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR DRAPER.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the President:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March [illegible], 1856.

G. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

SIR: I hereby resign my office as Governor of the Almshouse and President of the Board. Please present my thanks for the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the Board, and also allow me to express my personal regard. Yours, obediently, S. DRAPER.

Gov. TIEMANN would move, as an amendment to a motion of Gov. TAYLOR, that this letter be laid on the table—that the resignation be not accepted.

Gov. TAYLOR assented.

Gov. DUKE thought the course proposed by Gov. TIEMANN would be most respectful.

On vote, such was decided.

Gov. OLIVER proposed, and Gov. TAYLOR seconded the proposition, that a Committee be sent to request Gov. DRAPER to withdraw his resignation. Messrs. OLIVER, TAYLOR, and BELL were so appointed.

After the transaction of other business, of no public interest, the Board adjourned.

Vessel Seized.

The schooner *Falmouth*, outward bound, was seized yesterday morning while being towed through the Narrows, by Deputy United States Marshal L. DE ANGELIS, and brought back and anchored at the Navy-Yard. She was seized on suspicion of being intended for the slave trade, having all the necessary fixtures on board for that business. The Captain and Mate were not found on board. Capt. WATSON, of the United States Marines, and a file of 12 men were placed in possession.

☞ The United States steam-propeller *Niagara*, launched on the 23d February, will go on the Dry Dock to-morrow to be coppered. While on the Dock PEASE & MURPHY will put in her stern-pipes and shafts, stern-pieces, &c. It is expected she will be in the dock about five weeks. PEASE & MURPHY, as soon as she is ready to receive her machinery, will at once commence its erection. The boilers, weighing near 200 tons, have been finished for the last six months.

Her three engines are all finished at their shop, and connected as they will appear in the ship when steam is on. Their arrangements are closed for a steamer to carry the machinery to the New-York Navy Yard, where the ship is to lie, and PEASE & MURPHY'S arrangements are such, that no doubt the ship will be ready for her trial trip in six months from this time.

The weight of the entire machinery is estimated at 750 tons.

☞ The sixty-third New-York Trade Sale opened at BANGS BROTHERS yesterday, with a full catalogue. The attendance was not as large as it often has been—still it was good for a first day. The books sold were from the houses of APPLETON, LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, J. HARDING, JAS. M. ALDEN, MERRIAM, E. WALKER, BUFFUM, and ROUTLEDGE. To-morrow they take up HARPERS' catalogue.

☞ There is no ice in the rivers that gird our City now. The water is entirely clear. The weather is warm and Spring-like.

☞ It commenced snowing at 12¾ o'clock this morning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

A young man named Daniel Wood *alias* Smith, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged with stealing from his employer, J. Garrey, of Westmoreland, N. H., $60 in money and about $100 in clothing. A telegraphic message giving an account of the robbery and the probable flight of the robber to New-York, was received by the Chief of Police on Saturday night. An officer was dispatched to the New-Haven Railroad depôt, who, on the arrival of the night train, arrested the former just as he was leaving the cars. The accused was committed until the arrival of Sheriff Wyman, of New-Hampshire, with a requisition for his delivery.

WANTED A CHEAP WATCH.

William Weeks, an honest-looking young man, went into a jewelry store in Division-street on Monday afternoon, and requested to look at a watch with a view to purchase,—a gold one was shown him, but he said he did not desire one so costly. One valued at $25 was then handed him, and with it he instantly made tracks up the street, pursued by the storekeeper, some citizens, and a Seventh Ward policeman. Weeks was finally overhauled and locked up. He was yesterday committed by Justice WOOD, of the Essex Market Police Court. The object of the accused in running away with the silver, and not with the gold watch, will be understood when it is stated that the theft of any article not exceeding $25 in value, is only petty larceny, and punishable, at the utmost, with six months in the Penitentiary. The theft of any amount exceeding this sum is grand larceny, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Weeks, being posted in the law and the chances of detection, preferred the risk of the minor punishment.

KILLED.

Chas. Wetto was instantly killed on Monday, at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, East River, by the falling of a boiler upon him, which he was assisting in hoisting on board a vessel.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The minority report of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which declares "that it is inexpedient to supply the schools with free books," was adopted last night, by ayes, 20; noes, 10. There is no money in the Treasury.

CIRCUIT COURT, (BROOKLYN,) CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 19—Nos. 50, 67, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 19—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 49, 51, 59.

Death of James C. Forsyth Confirmed.

The Ulster *Republican* says the fact of the death of JAMES C. FORSYTH, the forger and Whig politician, at Hereford, England, is placed beyond question by letters recently received. The *Republican* also gives some particulars not before published:

It appears that after leaving this country, Mr. FORSYTH went to the south of Europe, and probably extended his travels to Algeria. Returning to England the following Spring, (1854,) he passed through Hereford on his way to Wayes, and staid one night in that city at the Green Dragon Hotel. To this house he returned in the Fall of 1854, and remained there until his death, Dec. 27, 1855.

During the early part of his sojourn in Hereford, his time was almost wholly occupied in reading, and he won the very favorable regards of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was occasionally absent for a week or two, (probably on the Continent, with the fruitless expectation of receiving letters of remittance from this country,) and after his last absence, he became very much depressed and irregular.

Until this period, his bill at the hotel had been regularly paid, but soon after, he stated to the landlord by a letter, (which has been placed in the hands of his friends,) that a disappointment in receiving money compelled him to ask for a loan upon the security of his watch and some other trifling articles, with which to pay his bills and his passage to America. Immediately after, he was taken sick, suffering much pain until within a few days of his death, which occurred without a struggle.

The rapid approach of decomposition prevented the keeper of the hotel from keeping the body more than two days, when it was interred in St. John's churchyard, Hereford. The letters of Mr. BARLEY, the hotel keeper, evince much personal interest in the deceased, and a very commendable course and spirit, in every respect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS,
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
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THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE-AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 32 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

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IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. Agents are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., Iron Founders, No. 356 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Deer, Lions, Dogs, Statuary, &c. A large Book, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

A [illegible]

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SUBDUED [illegible]—The American Institute have just confirmed what the [illegible] of the State Fair at Detroit decided. "The [illegible]" SAFES AND BANK LOCKS are the best [illegible], by awarding them, separately the first [illegible] medal. [illegible] ENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON [illegible] BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES AND BANK LOCKS [illegible] World's Safe Company, No. 110 Pearl-st. [illegible] New-York. J. C. [illegible].

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, [illegible] 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] Also, Administratrix's sale of house and lot corner of [illegible] and First-place, Brooklyn. Maps and particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
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CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. [illegible] wigs and toupees are [illegible]. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

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New models of French China dinner sets, just received per ship *Admiral*. Prices very low. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

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THE GREAT TRADE SALE OF THE NEW-YORK Book Publishers' Association will commence TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Auction Rooms of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
CARPET DEALERS, have removed to their new store No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and will open with an entire new stock of carpeting on MONDAY, March 17.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

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DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s (late Rushton, Clark & Co.) GENUINE COD LIVER OIL has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 165 Broadway.

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Five sizes, from $2 to $6. Sold at the American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 59 Duane-st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ The Minnesota Settlement Association—Now numbering [illegible] members, will leave New-York about the 15th of April; they will settle on Government land, at $1 25 per acre, and have money only to pay for it. Meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 183 Bowery. All members are notified to come forward and pay their last installment on shares.
W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ Singing Classes, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—By Prof. EDWARD ANNIANS, after the simplified, wonder-working French method. Mondays and Thursdays. The afternoon class will open on Thursday, March 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening class at usual, 7½. New scholars should come at 7.

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☞ Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway.
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two girls of [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young girl, to [illegible] [illegible] Can be seen [illegible] front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—As teacher or governess [illegible] Latin and Greek, and partially [illegible] Address G. T. E., Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two very respectable [illegible] Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two English [illegible] near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable [illegible] and to do plain sewing [illegible] Call at No. 131 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—By a German girl, to [illegible] Good City reference. Can be [illegible]

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MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—[illegible] ANDERSON & PHELPS, [illegible] Broadway, room No. 4.

[illegible]

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—Wanted [illegible] between 18th and [illegible]

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—For a boys' boarding and day school, situated within fifteen miles of New-York City, in a pleasant and healthy locality. [illegible] Address F. Z., Times office.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—An American [illegible] Address B. B., Box 470, Herald Office.

HAVE YOU A GOOD DOMESTIC?—If not call at the Employment Office, No. 470 [illegible]-av., [illegible] and get one immediately who is both willing and competent. There is a separate room for employers who desire it. N. B. Protestant girls wanted to fill various situations in respectable families.
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

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TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as light porter [illegible] The man can write a good hand. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address C. H., No. [illegible] Brooklyn, one door from Atlantic-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Who is fully competent in all its branches, and also children's clothing, wishes to engage in a few families where she might expect constant employment. To such she will engage with on moderate terms. Apply at No. 477 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

GIRL WANTED.—An American, English or Scotch girl, about 15 years of age, at MORRIS, CORNELL & CO.'S, No. 4?? Broadway, corner Reade. Employers wishing good servants will find respectable help at this place; also, farmers, laborers, &c., at the branch office, No. 1?? Greenwich-st.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER WANTED.—One good dressmaker and one good milliner to go South. Good references required and given. Good wages given. Apply to CAMPBELL & BEEKMAN, No. 76 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN—Having a fine healthy female child, would like to find some respectable person to adopt it. She can be seen for a week at No. 20 [illegible]-st., attic room.

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BOARD WANTED.—[illegible] suitable for a Physician [illegible] Union-square Post-Office, for one week. [illegible]

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A REGULAR SIDE-CRACKER
IS THE
YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR APRIL,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
Containing the first part of
BILLY VEDKINS
And nearly
ONE HUNDRED COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
Besides thirty-two pages of
LITERARY MATTERS,
Comprising the cream of the current fun of the world.
Tighten your vest buttons and secure an early copy.
Only 12½ cents per number, or $1 25 per year.
For sale by all News dealers and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY ARTHUR T. JONES,
ONE THOUSAND COPIES
OF A
HORSE STORY,
Including the impeachment of JOHN ORSER, High Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, with the decision of the Governor of the State thereon, and the trial and conviction of Deputy Sheriff THOMAS CARLIN, for a misdemeanor; and all of the correspondence connected therewith, from November, 1854, to February, 1856.

Those who take an interest in the administration of public justice in the City of New-York, can receive a copy gratis, until the edition is exhausted, by sending to No. 115 Broadway.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE DELAWARE.
BURNING OF A PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN FERRY-BOAT.
Terrible scenes during the excitement! will all be illustrated in No. 16 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 22.

IRVING'S
LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

STATIONERY.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHERS, No. 25 Beekman-st.—ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS—We are now furnishing to the Trade the most extensive and varied assortment of the above goods to be found in this country. Our stock, which is larger than ever before, comprises every grade of quality and price, including the latest and most approved styles, which we are offering at prices unusually low.

With increased facilities for manufacturing, and recent improvements in the process, we are now able to keep pace with the increasing demand for our Envelopes, and at the same time to furnish an article of superior workmanship.

To large buyers we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements by reason of our large contracts with some of the best paper mills in the United States.

WRITING PAPERS.
BILLET, COMMERCIAL NOTE, LADIES' NOTE, LADIES' BATH, BATH POST, QUARTO POST, CAP, FLAT CAP, ETC.
The above gilt or plain, ruled or unruled, wove, laid and fancy laid, White, Buff, Canary, Lilac, (colors separate or assorted,) &c., embracing various shades of quality and price.
Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON JOURNAL IN NEW-YORK.—On SATURDAY, March 22, the LONDON JOURNAL will be published at No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York; price: Two cents weekly. J. SMITH begs to inform booksellers and publishers, that he has made arrangements with the proprietor of the LONDON JOURNAL, to publish that work simultaneously with the time of publishing in London; No. 578, to be published on March 29th, will be the commencement of a new volume, and also that of a new romance, of great interest, by the author of "White-friars." All communications to be addressed to J. SMITH, No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WAG—Read by everybody.—No. 14 now ready, by all newsvenders—3 cents a copy. Splendid illustrations, stories, romances, poetry, &c. Rich Correspondence from Lowell, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, &c. Subscription, $1 a year. Specimen numbers free. P. F. HARRIS, Editor, Office No. 102 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SHAKESPEREAN READINGS.—By the successful American debutante Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON, assisted by Mr. B. FAIRCLAUGH, tragedian, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 20th March, at 7½ o'clock, doors open at 6½.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—Offer special inducements to BOOK AND BLANK-BOOK buyers, at their new store, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.—See your *Chef d'Oeuvre* presented to the world in the NEW-YORK PICAYUNE of this week. Price only three cents.

BROADWAY RAILROAD—WHO WANTS IT?—See its advantages set forth in the clearest light in this week's PICAYUNE. Price only three cents.

IVISON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 178 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to No. 3?? Broadway, corner of Worth-st., where may be found the largest and best assortment of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

THE GREATEST JUVENILE ACTOR—THAT BLESSED BABY!

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF DAMAGED GOODS,
AT THE STORE OF W. TOPPING & CO.
No. 99 Broadway.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 & 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.,
On MONDAY, March 17,
Will offer, in connection with the remaining stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ALL THE CHOICE LOTS
Of the above Sales,
Burnt, Soiled and Perfect.
Consisting of
PRINTED LAWNS, ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
IRISH LINENS, MUSLIN DRAPERY,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELINGS, &c.
As the above goods are sold
By the order of the Insurers,
GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.
THE DRESS GOODS
Are of the latest Spring Styles,
Imported expressly for the Spring Trade.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

THE CONTINUATION OF
COLBY'S WET GOODS SALE.
RARE BARGAINS
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE ENSUING WEEK
WILL CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.
THE STOCK EMBRACES
Pure Irish Linen Shirtings,
Damask Table Diapers,
Linen Pillow Casing and Sheeting,
Damask Napkins and Toweling,
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Flannels, Hosiery, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
THREE CASES
NEW SPRING SILKS,
From 4s. to 8s. per yard.
A. G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOTELS AND HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
LINENS! LINENS!! LINENS!!!
IN EVERY VARIETY.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
WILL OPEN MARCH 17,
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF PURE IRISH LINENS,
Comprising
Damask Diaper Cloths,
Damask Table Cloths,
Plain Sheeting and Pillow Casing,
Napkins and Toweling,
Pure Irish Linen Shirting and Fronting,
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.
BOUGHT AT AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Sold at a trifling advance.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 182 BROADWAY,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS,
Every variety of
TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.
The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
Will be opened MONDAY, March 17,
BY
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Comprising
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks.
Rich Stella Shawls.
Rich India Crape Shawls.
Rich Paris Printed Bareges.
Rich Printed Lawns.
Rich Printed Challis.
Rich Barege Delaines, &c., &c., &c.
Prices lower than usual.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., 301 Grand-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE,
No. 279 Grand-st.
Consisting of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES,
CALICOES, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, SHIRTING, LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BAREGES, PRINTED MUSLINS,
LAWNS, GINGHAMS—And a Large Stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS;
All to be sold at a great sacrifice.
By order of the ASSIGNEE.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

LINENS! DOMESTICS! FLANNELS!
A large stock of every description always on hand,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!
Including
Irish Linen Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.
Blea. and Bro. Cotton Sheetings, Shirtings, Jeans, &c.
White, Scarlet and Fancy Woolen Flannels, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SATIN DAMASKS,
LAMPASETTS,
BROCATELS,
SATIN LAINES,
TAPESTRIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
TASSELS,
GIMPS, &c., &c., &c.
New Goods this season. A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!!!
Will be open on and after Monday, March 17,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY.
Bareges, De Laines, Alpacas, De Beige, Challies, Printed Lawns, Brilliants, Organdies, &c., &c., &c.
CHOICE STYLES! LOW PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Fire Clothes,
Call the attention of firemen to their large stock of drab and blue beaver, pilot and felt cloths which they have now on hand.
Samples of their fire coats can be seen at their stores.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BLACK SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
Closing the Assignment.
The entire stock for unreserved sale.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR.
By order of Assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
FIVE HUNDRED VERY FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At tremendous bargains.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
In Broché, Stella, and other Shawls.
By order of the Assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of
SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at low prices and on the most favorable terms.
E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 36 and 38 Chambers-st.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
Ten cases for sale this week.
The entire stock must be sold,
By order of assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW BAREGE ROBES,
ORDERED BY THE LATE FIRM OF
LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway,
ON SALE THIS WEEK.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
One hundred and fifty beautiful Robes,
at $6 50 and $9 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAREGE ROBES! SILK ROBES!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received an immense assortment of Barege Robes, made expressly for them. Also, several cases of Silk Robes, at all prices.
Chaly Bareges, Brilliants, Prints and other new Spring Goods, at No. 3? Canal-st. and No. ?? Howard-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JAMES [illegible]
HAS NOW OPENED
HIS NEW STORE
[illegible]
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE [illegible]

500 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
FROM AUCTION,
At 15 Dollars Each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Full assortment of new SPRING STYLES now ready,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
Including French, Scotch and Swiss Embroideries and Laces of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS,
In real Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, and Superfine Ingrain
CARPETS.
Manufactured by CROSSLEY & SONS, TEMPLETON & CO., and others, imported this Spring, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! RUGS!
Selected expressly for our Spring Sales, and including all the newest and most desirable Patterns.
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!
Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Low Priced Carpetings.
Brussels, Velvet and Mosaic Rugs, Mats, &c.
English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH SPRING SILKS!
An extensive and elegant assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY MOIR; BROCADES, &c.
Also,
CHEAP SPRING SILKS,
Very high lustre and choicest styles of the season.
20,000 yards STRIPES and PLAIDS, at 50 to 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GRAND SPRING OPENING!
Of superb English Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets.
Elegant Window Shades and Velvet Table Covers.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
On MONDAY, the 17th inst., we shall offer a large assortment of new and desirable Spring Mantillas, especially adapted to immediate wear.
J. BECK & CO., Nos. 255 and 785 Broadway.

BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! ECONOMY!
Handsome Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8s. per yard.
Beautiful Spring Style Ingrains, 4s. per yard.
Gold Window Shades, 16s. per pair.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—No. 513 BROADWAY.—Grand Spring Opening on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856. The Public are most respectfully informed that on the day above named a choice assortment of the latest novelties in Ladies' and Children's apparel will be on exhibition, all of the very best make, and such as cannot be surpassed, if paralleled, in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

LACES.—MILLER & GRANT would call the attention of purchasers to their new goods in Spring styles French embroidered collars, sets, basques, skirts, &c; an extensive assortment of muslin bands, edgings and insertions; also lace mantillas, points, veils and sets at the lowest market price; a carton of embroidered muslins from 12s. to 18s. per yard. No. 371 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six-cord white thread, from JONAS CLARK, Jr. & Co., of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent, No. 90 Maiden-lane.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUT-FITTING BAZAAR—No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.—JOHN N. GENIN will open on THURSDAY, 20th inst., a magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Children's Spring Bonnets and Head Dresses. Also, 100 cartons of French Flowers, Ribbons, &c., &c.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!—Mrs. GAYNOR has now ready for the Spring Trade, a splendid assortment of all kinds of corsets, to which she invites the attention of the ladies, (wholesale and retail.) No. 48 3d-av., near Tenth-st., and No. 2?? 6th-av., near 17th-st.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table cloths, prints, ginghams, lawns, challies, black bombazines, black silks, black and colored broad cloths, cassimeres, book and curtain muslins, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S BAZAAR—THURSDAY, March 20.—Rare advantages in Boys' Clothing. In design, fit, and finish, the boys' Clothing made to order at Genin's Bazaar, St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, surpasses any manufactured in the United States. [illegible], who superintends the cutting, stands alone in that department.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.—1,000 Marseilles Quilts, to be sold for account of Underwriters. Also, the balance of Challis and Barege Delaines, from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per yard—a decided bargain. C. G. HOOK, No. 3?? Bowery.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont legee twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL.—Two young men of experience in banking, are desirous of forming a partnership with some person who can furnish the above amount. They desire to open a banking office in some new and flourishing village of the West. Both at present are engaged in one of the most successful banks of this City, and can give undoubted references as to character and ability for such an undertaking. The great demand for capital at the West will undoubtedly (with proper management) secure to the parties making such an arrangement profitable returns. Address, stating where an interview may be had, B. and W., *Times* Office.

BUSINESS AND CAPITAL.—A well-educated, first-rate business man, wishes to engage in some extensive business, to which he could devote all his time and energies for a few years, with a salary and an interest in the business. Would go to any part of the country or the world, if inducements were sufficient. References unexceptionable. Address METAL, office of the *Daily Times*.

VALUABLE BAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—On Lexington-av., corner 29th-st., now in successful operation. The poor health of the owner is the only reason for selling. House four stories, in perfect order, with large oven and vaults. The whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK-BUSINESS.—Wanted a partner with a capital of five thousand dollars, to buy an interest in an old and well established book-store in this City, and now doing a very good safe business. Full particulars given on personal application. Address EDWARD WILSON, Post-Office, New-York.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated near one of the Ferries, and in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, now doing a good business. The office, fixtures, horse, cart, and everything connected with the business for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to H. STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of store No. 1?? Houston-st., near Avenue D, an old established stand and now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE.—The lease and furniture of a strictly first-class boarding-house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $2?,000 per year, for sale. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

$5,000.—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANT—With a good and increasing business, wishes to meet with a partner who has this amount of capital. Address M. M., *Times* office.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE POTATO [illegible] DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—[illegible] have received further supplies, [illegible] France and Europe, [illegible] the fullest confidence warrant them to be the true and genuine White variety (Imperial [illegible]) of this new and interesting esculent, and of a quality equal to any anywhere to be procured. Printed description, with directions for their culture, furnished to purchasers and applicants inclosing a stamp. Having arranged for a large and regular supply at intervals to the end of the planting season, we can meet all demands; and in a few days shall be able to fill the orders of dealers and others, in quantity and possibly at reduced rates.
JAS. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c., No. 15 John-st., New-York.
Every approved variety of Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Agricultural Seeds, of only the finest qualities, in large or small quantities. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants, including a three cent stamp.

CHINESE POTATO.—Imperial Rice-White variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in the same, at $5 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. Japan Peas, (entirely distinct,) $15 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity. Sumach, New, annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received, by the bark *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 18??.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. [illegible] No. 94 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—[illegible] ICHABOE GUANO, [illegible] SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE-DUST. For sale [illegible], No. 94 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. [illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

WEED'S MOURNING GOODS [illegible] No. 4?? Broadway, four doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

STRAW GOODS—STRAW [illegible] RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, [illegible] STRAW SHEETS and TWIST, [illegible] Materials for Florists, low for CASH, [illegible] Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William. [illegible]

PARIS MILLINERY.
WILLIAM JACKSON, No. 3?? Broadway, will open on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., a large stock of [illegible] Bonnets, imported expressly for this [illegible] WM. JACKSON, successor to C. F. [illegible], No. 3?? Broadway, between Spring and [illegible]

SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscriber has just opened 4,000 boxes of [illegible] Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all [illegible] millinery goods, which he will offer much below the [illegible] prices. Also an extensive stock of [illegible] M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 8? Bowery, corner of [illegible]

RICH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
[illegible]
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL AND SOIREE WREATHS, ORNAMENTS,
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS.
No. 4?? Broadway.

MILLINERY OPENING.
Mrs. CARTER will open on THURSDAY, [illegible] her Spring importations of
PARIS MILLINERY.
Also, a large and rich assortment of her own manufacture.
Country Milliners solicited to inspect.
Mrs. CARTER, Milliner, No. 3?? Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MADAME FERRERO, No. 6 [illegible], will open SPRING MILLINERY on THURSDAY, the [illegible] March.

MRS. SIMMONS, No. 3?? BROADWAY—Has just returned from Europe with a large [illegible] of PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c. [illegible] will open them on THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible] respectfully solicits a call. Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 3?? Broadway.

MILLINERY BAZAAR—[illegible] Mrs. CRIPPS will exhibit on THURSDAY, [illegible] 20th inst., a choice selection of Spring Millinery, [illegible] her own designs,) which, on inspection, will be found worthy the attention of ladies [illegible] Also, a few cases French Bonnets on exhibition.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. BALLINGS, [illegible] the large and handsome store No. [illegible] rich, trimmed straw bonnets—also, a [illegible] straw goods, with fine French flowers, [illegible] further opening of Spring millinery on [illegible]

FRENCH PATTERN HATS AND [illegible] BONNETS, CAPS, RICH FLOWERS, [illegible] &c.—Now receiving from steamers [illegible] special attention is invited by GEN. N. GUTTERSON [illegible] Broadway; removed from No. 1? John-st.

AMERICAN AND PARIS [illegible] MILLINERY—Opening on Thursday, the 20th March; also, a large variety of straw goods, [illegible] style of straw bonnets, children's hats, [illegible] ners and the public will please call at [illegible] No. 2?? Hudson-st., and No. [illegible]

MADAME DARBOIS—Will open [illegible] MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 20th of March, at No. [illegible] Broadway. Madame D. respectfully informs the public she has no connection with any other establishment in the City.

MADAME MALMEDIE—[illegible] selection of Paris [illegible] on THURSDAY, the 20th of March, at No. 3?? Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISS ALICE MORGAN—Respectfully informs the ladies that she will open SPRING MILLINERY on Thursday, March 20, at her new rooms, [illegible] way, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISS E. LANE—De Paris, No. 3?? Broadway, will open new styles of millinery of her own [illegible] tion, on THURSDAY, March 20.

MRS. HART—No. 3?? Broadway, will open Spring Millinery, on Thursday, [illegible] styles of dress and mantilla patterns.

MLLE. BAGNET—Will open on [illegible] rooms, No. 7?? Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 20, with a large and varied selection of Paris Millinery.

MRS. W. BALLINGS—No. 6? Canal-st., [illegible] her new store, No. 3?? Broadway, will open her [illegible] also Spring Millinery on Thursday, the 20th inst.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Bleecker-st., will open Spring Millinery on THURSDAY, the 20th of March.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. [illegible], No. 748 Broadway, will open her new styles of Paris millinery on THURSDAY, 20th March.

MADAME DEVOS—No. 4? [illegible], will open French Millinery, on THURSDAY, March 20.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

JOHN FROST.—A grand [illegible] to the above distinguished English exile, will [illegible] at the City Assembly rooms, No. 446 [illegible], March 31, 1856. Tickets admitting a gentleman and [illegible] to be had of the following [illegible]:
CHAS. KEEN, No. 3?? [illegible]
CHAS. M'CARTHY, No. 54 [illegible]
ROBERT NICHOLLS, No. [illegible]
THOMAS JONES, DeKalb [illegible]
GEORGE T. MURPHY, No. [illegible]
ROBERT T. WILD, Chairman, [illegible]
HENRY SHARP, Treasurer, [illegible]
EUGENE M. SULLIVAN, Secretary, No. 3? [illegible] 16th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the [illegible] site of Plans, &c., for the rebuilding of the new City Hall, will be held on THURSDAY next, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Architects and others interested [illegible] Plans are respectfully invited to be present, [illegible] behalf of those already submitted to the Committee, or any new Plans desired to be presented.
Ald. GEORGE W. VARIAN, Chairman.
Ald. WILLIAM TUCKER,
Ald. J. H. VALENTINE, Special
Ald. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Committee.
Ald. JOSIAH W. BROWN,

THE RIPENING OF REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.—LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL.—ONLY FULL REPORT.—The NEW-YORK WEEKLY CITIZEN, of March 2?, contains a full report of Mr. Mitchel's Lecture, from his own manuscript, on the [illegible] of Revolution in Ireland. The lecture [illegible] in this number. The *Citizen* is the only journal that has published full reports of Mr. Mitchel's two lectures. It is now in its third volume. Price, 6¼ cents per number, or $2 per annum. Office No. 10 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN LECTURES.—Dr. DOREMUS' Third Lecture on the *Chemical History of Creation*, will be postponed from Thursday Evening, March 20, to MONDAY EVENING, March 24, at the request of the audience, in consequence of a Charitable Concert given in behalf of the Home for Aged and Indigent Females.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS, 1856.—The first regular meeting of the XIXth Ward Republicans will take place at [illegible] 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, and those friendly to the cause are requested to attend. JOHN OSBORN, Chairman p. t.
G. J. GARRISON, Secretary p. t.

FLUSHING.—J. E. BROWN, whose Dramatic and Poetic Readings have become so popular in New-York, Newark, Flatbush, &c., will give an evening at the Flushing Institute, on WEDNESDAY, March [illegible], at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children half price.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—[illegible] meeting of the Corps will be held at the [illegible], No. 3? Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK.—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 3?? Broadway.

THE PET OF THE PUBLIC—THAT BLESSED BABY!

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, [illegible] ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, [illegible] CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., [illegible] GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE [illegible] LILY WHITE [illegible] Mrs. HAYES [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBERS [illegible] WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE, [illegible] CUNNINGHAM, of this City, [illegible] JOSEPH P. WILSON.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Hereby give notice, that from and after the 1st day of October next the price of Gas will be reduced from Three Dollars [illegible] per 1,000 cubic feet. [illegible] HOWARD, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—GEO. A. ROBBINS & [illegible] removed from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible] corner of Pine.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS [illegible] — [illegible] will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz.: [illegible]

On FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET — Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th avs. on the south side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100 5-12 feet.

On FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET — Five lots south side 56th-st., commencing [illegible] feet west of 6th-av.

On FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET — Eight lots on the south side of 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each of full size, commencing [illegible] feet from the 5th-av.

On SEVENTIETH-STREET — Thirteen lots of ground on the north side of 70th-st., commencing about 150 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th av., each lot of full dimensions.

On SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET — Eight lots on the north side of 72d-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.2.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 19th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY. — ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Ernest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST. — The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. 26; the lot is 24 feet 3 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, 90 feet 10 inches on west side, and 16 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

ALSO — The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 26 Spring-st.; said lot is [illegible] feet 6 inches front, 22 feet 3 inches rear, by 78 feet 3 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

MOTT-ST. — The lot, with the 2-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 202 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

SPRING-ST. — The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 25, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling, and 3-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 23 feet 3 inches rear, 119 feet 8 inches on west side, and 124 feet 7 inches on east side; be the same more or less — with use of alley on east side extending 12 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. — Will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of A. J. Oleson, No. 552 Broadway, without reserve, an entire stock of cabinet furniture. This assortment embraces every article of parlor, dining room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all manufactured under Mr. Oleson's immediate supervision; every article will be sold without reserve, as the above gentleman retires from business on the 1st of April.

Rosewood Furniture — superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, of exquisite carving, of every style, antique, Elizabethan, Louis 14th and the latest Parisian styles, covered with crimson, maroon, green, white and gold satin and silk, brocatel and brocade, &c., &c., in suites of various sizes.

Étageres of every design, with heavy plate glass doors and backs, with marble and rosewood tops, most elaborately carved rosewood centre and pier tables, card and sofa tables of various designs and patterns, ladies' escritoires and secretaries, encoignures, music étageres, richly carved rosewood bookcases, armoir glaces, &c., together with a large general assortment of elaborately carved rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, bedroom, dining-room and library furniture of every description.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE — FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE — Under the direction of JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff, in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court — VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS [illegible] — MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 22, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTIETH-STREET — The two elegant English basement houses on 21th-st., 175 feet east of 10th-av., opposite the Theological Seminary. The houses are 16 feet 8 inches front by 50 feet deep, four stories brick, with handsome brown stone basements, built in a substantial manner and beautifully finished, with all the improvements of furnace, gas, water closets, baths, &c. Lots 92 feet; late the property of Caleb O'Terrill. Sale positive. For maps, &c., apply to PHILIP TERTS, corner of Reade and Greenwich sts., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st. JONAS W. TERRILL, Administrator.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. — ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Roberts, assignee, the following desirable property:

[illegible] corner of 8th-av. and [illegible] opposite Central Park.

[illegible] with all modern improvements [illegible] of 6th-av., known as No. [illegible]

[illegible] feet west of [illegible]

An undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 3d and 2d avs., and also, an undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 2d-av. and East River, and 92th and 93th sts., with water right in front.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION. — ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as [illegible] Farm, consisting of about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner without regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from spring and brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE (to pay advances) **OF RICH PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, BRONZES, STATUARY,** &c., at No. 630 BROADWAY. — A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large rooms (over the store) No. 630 Broadway, a large and valuable assortment of rich fancy goods, including plated wares, diamond and gold jewelry, statuary, bronzes, paintings, China ornaments, silver ware, &c., to pay advances, and sold without reservation.

Also, a small assortment of ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, rosewood secretary and book case, bedroom furniture, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required. Catalogues on the day of sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION. — PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, [illegible] tons; length, 181 feet; breadth, 25 feet 2 inches; depth, 8 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

ROBERT B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS. — Sale of Household Furniture, &c., by order of an execution issued by the Sheriff, will be sold at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., near John, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 19th inst., the whole of the furniture of a dwelling house, removed for convenience of sale. Also, a large quantity of superior cabinet made furniture, the whole comprising every article in the line, and making this sale worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Sale without reserve. For particulars see *Herald*.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION — Of Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 35 feet 8 inches front, on Broad-st., and 185 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 120 feet has a width of about 75 feet 6 inches, for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 35 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and is a very substantial mansion. It occupies the whole front, and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and [illegible]

The property will be set up at the price of $32,500, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of [illegible] are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID E. NEVINS, Executor of the estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION. — Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation which are to be leased from the first day of May next will be leased on bids at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Docks and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 3 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New-York, Feb. 22, 1856.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER F. VORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. B. Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

CINCINNATI. — SEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, [illegible] WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. [illegible] Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. R. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR — TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, on the two floors of No. 112 Nassau-st., first spring trade sale of cabinet furniture, being the entire stock on hand, and sold by agreement of manufacturers, being the stock accumulated during Winter of about 100 consignments, on which we have made cash advances and now offered for absolute sale, amounting to over $20,000 — now ready for exhibition. Also, the entire furniture of a first-class private house. The stock will embrace the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, black walnut, and enameled parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, and drawing-room furniture, elaborately carved, and is finished with the most costly material.

Parlor Furniture — Elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered with French brocade, satin, four-colored silk brocatel, moquet figured reps, plush, French satin de laine, and English hair-cloth; ladies' rosewood cabinets, with rich stageres with French-plate mirror fronts, richly carved music-cabinets, music-stands, carved rosewood centre-tables, with Egyptian, black, and gold and white Italian marble tops; richly carved mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor and reception chairs, Turkish easy chairs.

Dining-room and Library Furniture — Rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak patent extension dining-table, chairs to match, covered in plush, figured reps, and cane seats; sideboard, rich bookcases and secretary, walnut, oak, and mahogany cases, Voltaire chairs, &c.

Chamber Furniture — Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing-bureaus with marble tops and French-plate glasses, marble-top enclosed washstands and commodes, richly decorated and enameled and cottage chamber suites, several of which are very valuable; several wardrobes, richly carved armoirs, with French-plate doors and lined with satinwood and cedar; lounges and lounge-beds, covered in fancy de laine, reps, and hair — chairs to match; walnut cottage furniture, rosewood and other dressing-tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, three suites in oak, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany French chairs, spring-seat, arm, and rocking chairs, divans, sewing-chairs, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 new and second-hand piano-fortes, 1 Chinese bedstead, and 12 Brussels and ingrain carpets.

By E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE — On 29th, 35th, 36th, 40th sts., 2d-av., and on Greenwich-st. — E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

36TH-ST. — The handsome three-story and English basement house and lot, No. 33 West 36th-st., 19 feet by 98 feet, 9 inches.

Also, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 34 West 36th-st., 18 feet by 98 feet, 9 inches.

2D-AV. — Two lots on southwest corner of 2d-av. and 36th st., 24 feet, 8¼ inches by 100 feet.

Also, the four three-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 573, 574, 576 and 578 2d-av.; each 20 feet by 78 feet.

35TH ST. — The three-story and basement brick house, No. 177 East 35th-st., 22 feet by 100.

Also, Three lots on south side East 35th st., between 1st and 2d avs., each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches.

40TH-ST. — The lot on the south side of 40th-st., 250 feet east of the 2d-av., 25 feet by 98 feet, 9 inches, in 2d-av., and 29th-st. The lot on the easterly side of the 2d-av., beginning 24 feet, 8¼ inches south of the corner of East 29th-st., forming an L on the latter street, being 24 feet, 8¼ inches wide on the Avenue, 36 feet, 4 inches on East 29th-st., and 80 feet deep.

Also, The two adjoining lots on 2d-av.; each 24 feet, 8 inches by 80 feet.

GREENWICH-ST. — The three-story and English basement brick house and lot No. 741 Greenwich-st., 18 feet, 9 inches by 90 feet.

Also, the 2½-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 743 Greenwich-st., 18 feet, 9 inches by 90 feet.

Maps can be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE — THIS DAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., large sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, elegant rosewood piano forte, three elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich satin brocade and maroon velvet, rosewood secretary, bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three costly rosewood étageres, marble tops, with mirror, doors and back, Turkish and reception chairs, in rich tapestry, elegant rosewood card tables, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly decorated vases and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of elegant oil-paintings, landscapes and other subjects, dining-room and chamber furniture, dining extension table, elegant gold-band China dinner set, decorated China, tea and coffee sets, ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c., magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble-tops, costly China toilet sets, elegant hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND 80 VILLA SITES AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON RIVER. — PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about three acres of land, with the fine mansion-house thereon, situated at Nyack, within a few hundred feet of the river. The house is large, in perfect order, (first story painted in fresco,) and the grounds are well stocked with every variety of fruit. Also, 80 villa plots, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. For health, beauty of scenery, &c., Nyack is unsurpassed by any place on the river, and its proximity to the City, with which communication can be had several times on each day, renders this property very desirable for those wishing country residences. For further particulars and maps apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH-STS. — ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TENTH-AVENUE — 4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ALSO — 4 lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 124th-st., each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET — 7 lots south side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ALSO — 4 lots on north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET — 4 lots on south side 124th st., in rear above, each 25x100 ft. 10 ins.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOME FURNITURE, &c. — THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st. Also, French china ornaments, mirrors, mattresses, &c. The above goods can be examined early, before sale, and will be found in large variety, and sold entirely without reserve, after half-cost start. Also, entire contents of counting-room, safe, sofa, matting, carpet, shades, chairs, &c. Ladies will find sufficient room for comfort, and great object to attend early.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. — ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence. 34th-st. — 4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 139 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, furnace, water-closets, &c. To be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES. — The subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his personal attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings, as also to stocks of cabinet-makers or others this season.

As he keeps no auction room, those who may require his service can depend upon having their interest faithfully executed. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE — SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS. — Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 26th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION. — On THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh and seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Brooklyn. W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell, on THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture, beds and bedding. E. LOTT, late Sheriff. E. TRIPLER, Deputy.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL — THIS DAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, a large stock of custom-made furniture, viz., parlor, chamber and dining-room suits of various kinds, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE — Situate on the northwest corner of Bedford and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, by REED & COLE, Auctioneers, No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on THIS WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 12 M. A first rate chance for investment. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE. — JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Fifth Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware will take place on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st. Catalogues now ready. Terms, four months.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION. — On WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of camelias, hyacinths, azaleas, and a general assortment of choice greenhouse plants, in full bloom and fine condition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER — Will hold his weekly sale of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes, among a variety of first-class Stocks, 350 shares Market Bank Stock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR — NO. 31 CROSBY-ST. — Auction sales of horses, carriages, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. — Will be sold at public auction on the premises, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, State of New-York, on March 26, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., three dwelling houses and four lots, bounded on [illegible] and Hudson River Railroad, late the property of [illegible], deceased.

[illegible] } Administrators.
CHARLES SMITH,

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. — DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. His remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for Inflammatory Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and lining of the eyelids, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. — Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising — first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary — eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. — Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of —

TRIESEMAR — THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY — Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 — Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 — Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 — Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 187 Prince-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE. — The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases — which comprehends the derangements of those organs as well — is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

G. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. — DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond conception, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 360 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution. — My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE — Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M., No. 81 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. — *Courier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED. — Dr. JOHNSON, No. 15 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE. — Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT — No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted [illegible]

[illegible]

THIS DAY. — [illegible] of Millinery and Fancy Goods, [illegible] laces, dress trimmings, [illegible] without reserve.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL — Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:00 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS — Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:00 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS — Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 1 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M. *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. — On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE — TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. 3:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. — Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. — In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. — NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG. — The only direct through line leaves by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st. — PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855. — Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD. — FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City — Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD. — The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 33d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. — Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA — Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $3. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA — United States Mail Line — The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, March 22.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG. — The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain LEWIS PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South need apprehend no delay in taking this pleasant and expeditious route. They will proceed from Norfolk by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 21 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA. — The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. JAMES D. BULLOCK, will commence receiving freight on Friday, March 21, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 27, at 2 o'clock precisely, from her pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Park-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY — CLEVELAND, March 3, 1856. — Interest due 15th inst. on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 48 William-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. — Office of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, March 11, 1856. — The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY. — No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 1, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half dollars per share, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN — That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted in the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1852, of burglary in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the term of five years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. — The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE. — The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday — and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL — Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL — Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON. — The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$120
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail April 19.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH... Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT. — British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage-money, first cabin, $100 — Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. — The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage — First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. Passage not secured during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, April 3. For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

P. S. — The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail May 3.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA — FOR LIVERPOOL. — The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1½ o'clock.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS. — Sealed proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 19th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the east side of Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., in the Xth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for Xth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.

WM. JONES, Jr.,
JACOB RAYNOR, } Committee.
JACOB LEON.

New-York, March 6, 1856.

PROPOSALS. — Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 19th day of March, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for building wings, putting on an additional story, and making alterations to WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 12, situated in Madison, near Scammel-st., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The estimates must be made in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public. Information will be given on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
J. B. BRINSMADE, } Building Com.
Z. C. INSLEE,
WADE B. WORRALL.

New-York, March 5, 1856.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES — 50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE — 10 cents per pound on excess — Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LeROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, pre-paid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, OREGON AND SANDWICH ISLANDS. — GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. — Our next regular Express will be dispatched by the U. S. Mail steamer GEORGE LAW, March 20, in charge of a special messenger. Freight received until 10 o'clock; small parcels and letters till 12 o'clock.

WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

FOR NEW-GRANADA. — For KINGSTON JAMAICA. — The steamship [illegible] will sail on the 5th of April. For passage, apply to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 30 William-st. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 364 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA. — A fast sailing clipper bark, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail in a few days for San Juan. Persons desirous of securing berths, must apply immediately to

L. P. DUSTON, No. 21 Broadway.

NOTICE. — Passengers having purchased tickets for California, per Steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, to sail on the [illegible], will have their passage money refunded on presenting them at the office, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN [illegible] Fulton Market.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. — City and County of New-York. — JAMES [illegible] against [illegible] — To DANIEL [illegible], Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty one cents, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1855; on ninety-six dollars and forty-one cents thereof, interest from first November, 1855; on five hundred dollars thereof, and interest on five hundred dollars thereof, from the first day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action. — Dated Feb. 19, 1856.

FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of March, 1856. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh5-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. — Kings County. — JULIUS S. HITCHCOCK and RICHARD A. READING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CYRUS HITCHCOCK, deceased, Plaintiffs, against WILLARD DAY and LYDIA DAY his wife; GEORGE H. DAY, Charles M. Day, Marion M. Day, Henry L. Day, Michael C. De Bevoise, Thomas [illegible], Edwin R. Yale, Perlia Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, defendants. — Summons for relief. — To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. — Dated New-York, January 19, 1856. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint referred to in the above summons, was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court, in his office in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of January, 1856. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK.

mh19-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. — Kings County. — JULIUS S. HITCHCOCK and RICHARD A. READING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CYRUS HITCHCOCK, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLARD DAY and LYDIA DAY his wife, GEORGE H. DAY, Charles M. Day, Marion M. Day, Henry L. Day, Michael C. De Bevoise, Thomas [illegible], Edwin A. Yale, Perlia Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, defendants. — Summons for relief. — To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their Office No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. — Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1856. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint referred to in the above summons was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court in his Office, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of January, 1856. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK.

mh19-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT. — City and County of New-York. — STEPHEN WRAY against THOMAS GILBERT. — In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in the above action on the 15th day of March, 1856, I will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on [illegible] the 10th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock M. [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York, March 17, 1856.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.
HOOPER C. VAN VOORST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN — according to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 20th day of April next. Dated Oct. 12, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE, } Executors.
RICHARD DONGAN,

o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] PATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM KITCHIE, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next. — Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855.

SARAH KIRKPATRICK, [illegible]

d15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 108 and 109 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next. — Dated Oct. 3, 1855.

PHILIP [illegible], } Executors.
PATRICK CASSIDY,

o4-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD MERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next. — Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

JOHN [illegible], Administrator, with will annexed.

s16-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION. — The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. GRIFFEN,

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP. — The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 28 and 30 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & GRIFFEN. ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN G. WALKER, CHARLES W. GRIFFEN.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION. — The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & MORRISON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. MORRISON being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

Signed, W. H. MILLER,
New-York, March 1, 1856. JONA. MORRISON.

COPARTNERSHIP. — The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. MORRISON & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 216 Water-st.

Signed, J. MORRISON,
New-York, March 1, 1856. A. A. THOMSON.

DISSOLUTION. — The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEROME & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE F. JEROME, JACOB ELLISON.

New-York, March 13, 1856.

The business will be carried on by GEORGE F. JEROME, at Nos. 125 and 127 Water-st., New-York. GEORGE F. JEROME.

OFFICE ALBANY FLOOR OIL-CLOTH WORKS, } ALBANY, March 1, 1856. }

NOTICE. — We have this day changed the name and style of our firm to that of CLAASSEN & BARCLAY, instead of as heretofore. CLAASSEN & CO.

Floor Oil-Cloth Manufactured, at Albany, N. Y.

JOHN BROOKS, No. 46 John-st., New-York City, Sole Agent there for our works.

PETER I. CLAASSEN. G. CARROLL BARCLAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS — Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission business, at No. 66 Water-st.

NATHANIEL COLES,
JAMES H. HODGES,
New-York, March 1, 1856. BENJAMIN F. WEEKS.

DISSOLUTION. — The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of L. & H. CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners. L. H. CRAMPTON,
New-York, March 12, 1856. H. E. CRAMPTON.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT. — The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the great success of competition with the best of foreign brands, and with confidence depend upon its claims [illegible] supply of the Paint [illegible] itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS. — The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY [illegible] superior white and colored Zinc Paints [illegible] ground in oil, at the lowest market price. [illegible]

MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COAL.

B[illegible] — A good supply of [illegible] to be sold at [illegible] delivered [illegible] Orders [illegible] E. L. SNOW, Coal [illegible]

C[illegible] at lowest market price, by [illegible] Fresh [illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1856.

To Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Participating in the great interest and pleasure manifested by the [illegible] hearers of your admirable and instructive lecture, "The Gentleman," on the occasion of its recent delivery at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, and fully impressed with the belief that such high-toned and attractive expositions of social and literary subjects will supply a desideratum in the circle of our public entertainments, powerfully tending to form a loftier and nobler public sentiment, a purer current morality, and a more refined taste and cultivated social bearing in the community, we are induced to respectfully and cordially unite in inviting you to afford us an early opportunity of again listening to your eloquent unfolding of the same and similar themes of general interest.

With assurances of our high personal regard, and deep appreciation of the value of your effective labors in this department of public instruction, both to ourselves and to all who may enjoy the pleasure of listening to them,

We remain sincerely yours,

James E. Ray, George Good, William Gerry, } Committee.

Albert Gallatin,	Christopher Wolfe,
David Stewart,	James A. Burtus,
[illegible]	Joseph Hudson,
[illegible] Lewis, Jr.,	William G. Bull,
[illegible]	Conrad Suttroth,
[illegible]	William C. Booth,
[illegible]	John A. Condit,
[illegible]	Henry H. Elliott,
[illegible]	James S. Sanford,
[illegible]	George Wood,
[illegible]	John S. Williams,
[illegible]	Dr. E. S. Nichols,
[illegible]	Thomas F. Jeremiah,
[illegible] Seymour,	Benjamin Haxton,
Peter Naylor,	Charles A. Heckscher,
[illegible]	And others.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1856.

To James E. Ray, George Good, William Gerry, Committee; Albert Gallatin, David Stewart, and others:

[illegible]: Your note requesting me to repeat [illegible] my lecture, "The Gentleman," [illegible] "on similar themes," is [illegible] both unexpected and flattering. [illegible] you have enforced [illegible] by many names of high repute among our fellow-citizens.

[illegible] I accede to your joint desire, [illegible] I will begin the experiment by repeating "The Gentleman" on Tuesday evening, 25th March.

[illegible] your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

The first lecture will be delivered at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on TUESDAY [illegible], commencing at 8 o'clock. [illegible] cents. Can be had at the drug stores [illegible] CLARK & Co., Broadway; at GENIN'S, [illegible] and Fourteenth-street; of VAN NORDEN & [illegible] Wall-street; and at the door on the [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—The great success attending this favorite Theatre is truly wonderful. Night after night the house is crowded to [illegible], and all come away pleased. A greater [illegible] of entertainment is given here than at any [illegible] place in New-York, which accounts for its success. A good company, pieces well done, good order, [illegible] be found at the National. To-night, the "[illegible] of the Wreck," "Madelaine," and "Four Lovers."

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM!— [illegible] "The Wonderful Lamp" [illegible] business! This gorgeous Oriental [illegible] the Museum nightly, and the delight [illegible] beyond expression. Such beauty [illegible] spirit—such startling magnificence [illegible] ever witnessed. Played this afternoon, as well as to-night again.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] GOODS, WARRANTED PERFECT.— [illegible], Nos. 294 and 296 Sixth-avenue, will continue to sell, until the whole is disposed of, all the choice lots, sold as damaged goods, [illegible] auction sale of W. TOPPING & Co. The [illegible] they need is a critical examination. Only think, pure Irish linens at one shilling [illegible] printed lawns at 6d., 9d., and 1s. per yard, and so on through the whole catalogue. Call early and take your choice.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-street, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Berages, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Hunter's Medical Specialist is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 829 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store, (and are constantly receiving,) a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer clothing for boys; also, Spring overcoats, business coats, vests and pants for men.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] KNOX! KNOX!! KNOX!!! KNOX!!!! [illegible] Four dollars only! Four dollars only!! Four dollars only!!! Hats of the Spring style, at this price—the best article to be found in the City, can be bought of him at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Tuesday—First Board—[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 17, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], at his residence, Mr. GEORGE W. [illegible], of Lynn, Mass., to Miss SARAH ANNE WILKINS, of this City.

At [illegible], on Sunday evening, March 16, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. GEORGE B. [illegible], to Miss ELVIRA C. VAN-[illegible], all of Yorkville, N. Y.

At [illegible], L. I., on Monday, March 17, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], LOTHER H. DONALDSON, of New-York, to F. ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. Isaac Ludlow, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 18, Dr. [illegible] BOYD, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Academy of Medicine, and the Faculty in general, are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, precisely, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. [illegible]

In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, of [illegible] of the lungs, MARIA [illegible], daughter of Charles L. and Julia [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

[illegible]

At [illegible], Ill., on Saturday, March [illegible], only child of Robert and Abbie [illegible].

At [illegible], on Thursday, Feb. 14, by being thrown from a carriage, [illegible], London, Eng., in the 84th year of his age.

In this City, on Monday, March 17, Rev. JAMES S. [illegible], Missionary to [illegible] from the M. E. Church South, aged 48 years.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, GEORGE J. DAVIS, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Madison av., between 35th and 36th sts., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 18.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$4,000 New-Albany & Salem R. R. M. 8s, int. ad 66
2,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st Mort., int. ad. 63¾
6,000 Mich. S. and N. Ind. Sinking Fund, int. ad 83¾
8,000 Evansville and Ill. R. R. 1st Mort. int. ad. 73
7,000 L. Erie, Wabash & St. Louis 1st M. int. ad. 76¼
2,500 L. Erie, Wabash & St. Louis 2d M. int. ad. 53¾
27 shares Brunswick City Stock.... 6
80 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.... 47¼
40 shares Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.. 63¾
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.... 99

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, March 18—P. M.

The Foreign Exchange Market for the Cunard steamer to-morrow is less firm in tone than for the previous packet, and few calls are made on London over 109¾ ₩ cent. The range is 109½@109¾. On Paris, first-class mercantile bills offered at 5.18¾; Bankers', 5.17½. The steamer will take about $550,000 in Bullion, and $200,000 in Bonds and Stocks of various descriptions, bought on orders by the last packet. The remittances otherwise will be to a moderate amount. The Importing trade have not been large buyers of Exchange, though the steamer will not sail until 2 o'clock to-morrow, and the remittances may yet be considerably increased. The Money Market is easy, at previously quoted rates, the only decided change being in long-date paper, 6 to 8 months, which is less freely taken.

The Stock Market exhibits a very healthy tone and closed rather firm this afternoon, as on yesterday; Erie Shares, 56¼@¾; Panama, 104¾@105; Illinois Centrals, 90; Transit Shares, 13½@18, with large sales at 13; Reading, 90¾ and New-York Central Bonds, 89 for the Sixes and 102½ for the Sevens. State Stocks firm, for Tennessees; weaker for Virginias. The Legislature of the latter State has adjourned without making provision for a General Banking Law.

The decrease in the line of actual, as well as gross, deposits on the Bank Statement, which appeared this morning, having caused surprise—as the deposits had been steadily going up for several weeks before—we deem it proper to repeat that the Western mails were embargoed by snow early in the week, and that as many as five or six letter mails and express crates from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c., were not received until Saturday. This delay caused the ordinary mercantile deposits to be drawn down, while it prevented an accumulation of country Bank balances.

A Committee of Investigation has been constituted in the House of Assembly, at Albany, upon the circumstances which attended the consolidation of the New-York Central Road three years ago. Nothing new has transpired about the affair, and the terms and general particulars of the consolidation compact were made public and commented on at the time. Whatever of secret or private history was then deemed irrelevant to public discussion of the cost and value of the line as consolidated, has since lost much, if not all its interest, and the alleged abuses placed beyond legislative remedy, if indeed they were of a character to be made amenable at any time to it. At all events the present move is evidently outside of all that concerns the stockholders in the road, the capital and worth, and the consolidated property, or its ability to return good dividends. The end probably arrived at is, that by threatening somebody about this old affair, something to the advantage of the New-York Central Company, now proposed in the Legislature will be prevented.

We understand that the long pending suit, under which about $250,000 were claimed by Mr. SAMUEL G. OGDEN of Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, on an unsettled account of partnership transactions between the plaintiff and the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR, has been terminated by the payment of $125,000 to Mr. OGDEN.

Among the Street rumors to-day, growing out of the Nicaragua Transit affair, is one to the effect that in the lobby of the Opera House on Monday evening, Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE assumed an attitude of personal hostility to Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, by refusing to return the salutation of the latter. There is considerable feeling evinced in other quarters against Mr. MORGAN, and the report that he has the steamship Orizaba ready to sail for Nicaragua under the RANDOLPH grant—after several weeks preparation to put her in readiness in anticipation of the new grant—is not calculated to allay the excitement. It is still suspected, however, that unless Mr. VANDERBILT, now in Washington, receives some well-founded assurance of interference on the part of the United States Government—which there is no very good reason to look for—the whole difficulty will in some other way be compromised, and the threatened competition withdrawn, possibly on a sale or surrender of the new grant. It has transpired that the number of holders and speculators in the Transit Stock has been greatly enlarged of late, under the influence of certain parties connected with the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad, who bought largely for themselves, and induced or led others to buy who would otherwise have followed VANDERBILT and his party into the speculation.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $235,051, of which $50,000 was by express from the Chicago office. The disbursements were $46,448. The regular balance this afternoon $5,294,964. It is now nearly time for the disbursement of the remainder, about $1,600,000, of the Mexican Indemnity, which will be made on the return of the special messenger sent to the City of Mexico for the correction of the vouchers.

We annex the following quotations for our paper, which goes to Europe by the Cunard steamer to-morrow, from actual sales to day and the circulars of the brokers connected with the Foreign business in Stocks and Bonds:

[illegible]

READING ROAD—FEBRUARY, 1856.

	1856.	1855.
Received from coal	$146,485 09	$139,180 06
Received from merchandise	26,660 65	20,772 20
Received from travel, &c.	17,127 84	17,745 48
Total	$190,250 58	$177,697 70
Transportation, renewal fund, road-way dumpage, and all charges	124,792 24	108,307 04
Net profit for the month	$65,457 34	$71,380 66
Net profit for previous two months	81,930 66	[illegible]
Total net profit for 3 mos.	$147,398 27	[illegible]

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM ROAD.

First mortgage bonds	$2,005,000
Second mortgage bonds, $1,000,000, third mortgage, $547,200	1,547,200
Bonds of Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad	175,000
Bills payable, &c.	681,029
Total debt	$4,[illegible]
Capital stock outstanding	3,173,644
Total cost	$7,[illegible]
Half year's earnings, to Dec. 31, 1855	$[illegible]
Less expenses	177,043
Net revenue, six months	$315,385
Interest paid	133,478
Surplus	$81,912
Deferred interest	85,000

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company for February, were:

Passengers and Mail	$74,255 41
Freight and Miscellaneous	59,534 47
Total	$133,789 88
Earnings February, 1855	107,743 39
Increase	$26,046 49

Sales of Real Estate....MARCH 18.

BY A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

Col. of P. and S., Nos 65, 67, 69 Crosby, 75x100	$25,000
2 lots on 93d-st., near 4th-av., $400 each, 25x10	800
Leasehold prop. Nos. 13, 15, 17 Crosby, 75x100	32,500
House and lot on 8th-av., near 45th-st.	5,025
House and lot No. 9 4 West 30th-st., 17x90	7,000
9 h's & l's, 6th-av., n'r 29th-st., $5,500, 25x100	11,000
Leasehold prop. No. 24 Clinton-place, 25x100	7,000
House and lot No. 266 West 44th-st., 20x100	5,600
House and lot No. 210 West 46th-st., 25x100	4,600
1 lot on 46th-st., near 9th-av., 25x100	925
2 lots on 64th-st., n'r 8th-av., each $680, 25x100	1,360
House and lot on West 27th-st., 19x29	3,000
House and lot adjoining, 19x29	2,700

English Money Circular.

EXTRACT.] NEW YORK, Tuesday, March 18.

There has been no important change in the leading features of the market since our last report of 4th inst., and except for a few of the more speculative stocks, the variations in prices have not been material. The general tendency of the market has been downward. A disposition to await the result of the peace negotiations at Paris, and further developments regarding the differences between Great Britain and this country, have operated as a check upon business, and the transactions of the fortnight have consequently been moderate. The effect of the existing abundance of money is, to some extent, counteracted by the renewed shipments of specie to Europe, and the rapid increase of loans by the banks in this City, which, however, is believed to be warranted by the large prospective addition to their specie reserves from the payment by the Treasury in June, on account of the Texas debt, and the expected receipts of gold from the interior, in the course of the Spring.

State stocks, although inactive, are generally firm, at about our last quotations. The only transactions of any importance have occurred in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri 6s. A new issue of $1,000,000 New-York State 6s, on account of the Erie Canal Enlargement, redeemable 1st November, 1878, is to be negotiated on the 25th inst. As the stock will be required for banking purposes, it will probably command a large premium. For United States loans there are occasionally private purchasers at a fractional advance upon the Government offers; but the demand from this source being limited, the greater part of the certificates which come into market are forwarded to Washington for redemption. The aggregate purchases by the Treasury, on account of the $1,500,000 advertised for in the last proposals of the Secretary, amounted, on the 8th inst., to $794,671, of which about $400,000 came from foreign holders. The amount still outstanding of the loan due 12th November next is $696,718. CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

Since our advices of 10th inst., there has been an absence of speculative feeling, and the Stock Market, with a few exceptions, has slightly receded. On the leading Railway shares the depression has been more marked. This decline is partly the result of apprehensions of an approaching specie drain, which is likely to be stimulated, (such seems to be the impression,) by the dearness of money in London, the facility of getting discounts here, and the heavy imports of merchandise. It is, however, likely that the exports of domestic produce will be large enough to prevent the exports of gold from exceeding the California receipts. There has been a heavy fall during the week on the shares of the Nicaragua Transit Company—a purely fancy Stock, not comprised in our quotation list, but which is the object of much attention with our domestic capitalists. This decline was caused by the decree annulling its charter, issued by General WALKER. The fall was from $29 to $13 ₩ share. Money abundant, but in more active demand. Loans on calls 6@7. First-class paper, 7 ₩ cent. Names less current, 8@9. Exchanges firm, with an active business in Sterling at 109¾, and in France at 5.17½@5.18¾. German Exchanges without alteration of note.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]—The gradual rise of exchange on Europe, the resuming of specie exportation, although on a limited scale, and a somewhat more active demand for money, notwithstanding a continued increase in the discounts from our banks, are the prominent features which deserve attention as having an influence on our market. During the three days subsequent to our advices of the 10th inst., prices were weak, when the news from Nicaragua brought advices of the attachment of the property of the Nicaragua Transit Company by the provisional government of that province. This news caused a sudden and heavy fall in the shares of the Company; and other stocks, especially those of a more speculative character, were from sympathy effected by it. The arrival of the Liverpool steamer, bringing us advices of the 1st instant, improved a little the tone of the market; nevertheless, with the exception of two or three stocks which are quoted at a rise in London, our subjoined table of daily quotations shows a general decline.

DE COPPET & CO.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western.—In my last circular of the 10th inst., per America, via Boston, a buoyant market was reported. This was of short duration. With discouraging accounts at hand per Arabia, 19th inst., the export inquiry fell off, and for the local and Eastern trade, only a very moderate demand prevailed. The decline in prices since my last is about 25c.@31¼c. ₩ bbl.—the present rates being still above the generality of shippers' orders. There is a little doing however for export to France. Clearances from New-York, from March 10 to March 17, both inclusive: To London, 3,749 bbls.; Liverpool, 2,036; Havre, 3,567; Antwerp, 500; Cayenne, 1,332; Bombay, 151; Australia, 250; Liberia, 94; British Provinces, [illegible]; South America, 700; West Indies, 1,108.

WHEAT—The market was in a very inanimate state, until the latter part of the past week; since which a better inquiry has prevailed, principally for milling—but at irregular prices. Good to Prime Canadian White can be quoted $1 [illegible]; Western White $1 [illegible]; Southern Red $1 [illegible]; other descriptions are entirely nominal. Clearances from New-York, from March 10 to March 17, both inclusive: To London, 9,000 bushels; Liverpool, 15,487; Havre, 3,077.

INDIAN CORN—The inquiry has been fair for export and home consumption. Little change in prices has taken place: supply offering moderate. Southern and Jersey Yellow, [illegible]; Southern Mixed and White, [illegible]; Western Mixed, [illegible]. Clearances from New-York, from March 10 to March 17, both inclusive: To Liverpool, [illegible]; Londonderry, 13,759; Havre, [illegible]; Brest, 1,000; Antwerp, 484; British Provinces, 1,[illegible]; South America, 1,600; West Indies, 465.

RYE—The demand for good shipping parcels has been quite fair during the week, [illegible]. Clearances from New-York, from March 10 to March 17, both inclusive: [illegible] Rotterdam, 14,361; Cowes and a market, 12,191.

[illegible] ₩ bbl.; Grain [illegible].

[illegible]

Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, March 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in very moderate supply and demand, at $7 [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 87½@$6 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We have to report sales of 1,500 lbs. American yellow at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is decidedly more animated, coming mainly from Southern and Western buyers, and as the available stocks, especially of light work, are quite moderate, prices are on the advance. We now quote men's thick and kip boots at $1 75@$3 50; [illegible] do. and do., at $1 10@$1 75; men's [illegible]; youths' and boys' do., at 85c.@ [illegible]; kip and split boots, at 70c.@ [illegible]; calf [illegible] and enameled, at 85c.@$1 10; children's [illegible]; ladies' enameled gaiters [illegible] boots, at 85c.@$1 25; children's and [illegible]; ladies' City made gaiters, at $1 50@$1 75; ladies' kid, morocco and enameled boots, at [illegible], with children's and misses' fine shoes, at 50c.@$1 ₩ pair. There is not much inquiry for goods, to send to Australia or California, as the latest news thence, furnished no encouragement whatever to shippers.

CANDLES—Are not very active, yet they are quoted firm.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained,—though a slight disagreement exists between buyers and sellers, in reference to time. The sales since our last include 150 pkgs. Java, on private terms; 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; some Laguayra at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 1,300 bags Rio, in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of about 3,000 bales, mostly in transitu, at 10c. for Middling Uplands; 10¼c.@ [illegible] for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other descriptions, ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are not so freely offered, but they are in moderate demand at former rates,—as fresh supplies are expected to arrive soon. Mackerel and Herring are in pretty fair request, at unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather brisker, the home and export demand evincing more animation, but holders are generally free sellers, and prices are without any essential improvement. The sales, since our last, amount to about 6,500 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to Ordinary State	$6 62½	@ $6 75
Straight State	6 75	@ 6 87½
Favorite and Extra State	6 87½	@ 7 25
Mixed Western	6 62½	@ 6 75
Common to Good Indian and Michigan	6 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	7 00	@ 7 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Ohio	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Extra Ohio	7 25	@ 9 25
Extra Indian and Michigan	7 25	@ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee	8 50	@ 10 75

Canadian rules about the same, sales having been made of only 500 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 [illegible] ₩ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy, at drooping rates. The sales since our last amount to 1,600 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 50@$7 [illegible] and $10 [illegible] ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4 [illegible] for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, but is pretty stiffly held, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 12½@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at from $1 87½@$1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered, at prices above the views of buyers, which circumstance works against an active business. This day's sales were very light and quotations were unsettled. There have been 2,000 bushels Rye purchased at $1 16, delivered, ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are moderately inquired for, and are now pretty firm at 38c.@42c. ₩ bushel. Barley is scarce and wanted. The last sales of prime were made at $1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is not very freely offered, while being in good request at steady rates,—with sales since our last of 32,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for Yellow Southern; 67c.@69c. for White do.; 65c.@69c. for mixed do.; and 70c.@73c. for do. Western, from store and delivered ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving in demand and value, the sales since our last comprising about 700 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½ for Mess, and $14 [illegible] for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady at 9c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including [illegible] bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime at 10c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at languid prices. The sales since our last consist of 340 bbls., at $9 25@$9 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 25 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and good demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 18c.@21c. for Ohio; 22c.@28c. for Common to very good State; and 27c.@30c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Ruled firm, though the engagements were not very extensive, the accommodation having been quite limited for the season.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 18.

COTTON quiet. Sales to-day 85,000 bales at 9½c.@9¾c. for Middling. Mess Pork $16. Cotton freights to Liverpool ⅜d.

CHARLESTON, March 17.

Cotton active—Sales 4,500 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Capt. J. Eaton, J. McMahon, E. J. Titley, J. W. Dyer, R. H. Thorn, Miss E. Roach, Miss Kate Hopper, Mrs. Lippincott, A. Jackson, D. P. Penn, Mrs. Schwerdtle, J. W. Clendenin, Carlos Dupray, L. J. Colonius, Jose Viadimonte, M. Tyrie and lady, G. Neuhied and lady, A. Havemeyer, J. Lancent, J. Arnitta, J. Crusset, M. W. [illegible], J. R. Morris, F. de Villier and servant, Capt. John Graham, W. A. Langton, P. McNamara, P. Ford, M. McGinn, H. W. Hutchings, E. Fox, Mrs. W. H. Robertson and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 05 | Sun sets..... 6 10 | Moon sets..... 5 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 25 | Gov. Island. 6 10 | Hell Gate.... 9 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Sunshine, Pierce, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Martha's Vineyard, Pember, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Alma, Sanders, Charleston, C. H. Church & Co.; Baltimore, Coffin, Rio Janeiro, Kirkland & Von Sachs; F. A. Perley, Leisegard, Matanzas, Patrullo & Echevarra.

Brigs Franklin, Putnam, Ponce, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Wetumpka, Goodins, Mobile, Robson & Fosdick; Lucy Atwood, Robbins, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Davis, Staples, St. Mary's, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.; Mt. Dutch, Colcord, Savannah, R. P. Buck & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Hopkins, Halifax, Wheelwright & Co.

Schooners F. J. Brognard, McCormick, City Point, R. & Kink; Eugene, Parker, Philadelphia, James Hand; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Margaret, Benson, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Louisa, Fuller, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge, & Co.; Cosmus, Atherton, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; H. Neal, Hanscomb, St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; R. English, Chase, Barracoa, J. & T. Pearsall; Orianna, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Emeline, Minor, Mobile, Lane, West & Co.; Siak, Hooper, Boston, S. W. Lewis; W. Sims, Mason, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Bristol, master.

Propeller Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Left Havana morning of the 13th.

Brig Amina, (of Bristol, Me.,) Lewis, Cardenas 2d inst., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Wingold, Bryant, for New-York.

Brig Boston Lady, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax 36 ds., with fish and oil to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig O. S. Livermore, Darrell, Cienfuegos Feb. 22, with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightburn. Passed Hatteras March 6, and has had very heavy weather since, from N. N. E. to N. N. W. Sld. in co. with brigs Mazatlan, Thomas, for Boston; B. Young, in ballast, seeking freight, and Maude, (Br.,) Johnson, for Halifax.

Schr. Henry Dunster, (of Cambridge,) Gilkey, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Hallock, Wilmington, to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Clendaniel, Frederica, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. John Birdsall, Thomas, Virginia, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Marine, Powell, Wilmington 9 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ida, (of Philadelphia,) Carson, New-Orleans 18 ds., with corn, rice, &c., to master.

Schr. A. Stradford, Chase, Milford, corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. G. W. Whistler, Kellard, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Emma, Hotchkiss, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. G. P. Whipple, Longstreet, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Parker, Parker, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Boothlerd, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Andrew Cooper, Britton, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Franklin, Decker, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Sherwood, Mooney, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Michael Heeny, Shaddock, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Avoca, Ireland, Virginia, oysters.

Sloop David Van Vame, Gelange, Virginia, oysters.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Green, Baltimore.

Propeller Pelican, Williams, Providence.

SAILED—Ship James Foster, Jr., Porter, Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Spoken, &c.

March 1, off Florida, brig Tangier, Ford, from Cardenas for Boston.

March 1, off Double Headed Shot Keys, brig Susan, for New-York.

March 15, off Hog Island, schr. Fanny, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

March 15, lat. 38, lon. 73 30, schr. Samuel Gilman, from Boston for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 23, ship Ocean Ranger, fm. Havana for Europe in 20 ds.; barks J. Walsh, Ames, for Philadelphia in 4 ds.; Voyager, Crowell, do., 8 ds.; Sultote, Drinkwater, for Boston, 10 ds.; Eliza Barss, Wellington, for New-York, 20 ds.; Laura Snow, Keller, from Europe, not chartered; Cabass, Smith, from Havana, not ldg.; Catherine, from New-York, disg.; Louisa Eaton, Eaton, from Boston, disg.; Winsaw, for Philadelphia, 5 ds.; schrs. Young America, for New-York, 5 ds.; Central America, unknown.

At Cardenas, March 2, brig Lucy Ann, for New-York, loading.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 36 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our large stock of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 36 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPES AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—[illegible] the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter and note papers. BERIAN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 124 William-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S TENTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 20. For particulars, see programmes at the music stores and daily papers of the 20th inst.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, Returning from the Northwest—the Land of Free Prairies and Free Men—are happy to announce to their friends, that they will tarry a single night, and sing at Broadway Tabernacle,

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 20,

their

NEW SONGS

(and Old)

Of the "WEST," of "FREEDOM," of TEMPERANCE, of GOOD TIME COMING, &c.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at HALL & SONS', and JOLLIE'S music stores, and at the door.

Children accompanied by parents half price. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Concert to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—FIFTH NIGHT.—The Academy will be closed until MONDAY EVENING, March 24, 1856, for the requisite rehearsal of a new American Opera,

LA SPIA,

BY SIGNOR LUIGI ARDITI.

Composed expressly for this establishment.

MAX MARETZEK....Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats can now be secured for the first three representations at HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, and at the box office at the Academy. Secured seats $1 50.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Tickets 50 cents.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1856.

Great attraction! Three Entertainments!

THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY,

Mlle. ROBERT and THE BALLET TROUPE.

Last night but one of the

ELY KING.

BRILLIANT'S Beautiful Ballet of ISLE OF NYMPHS—Comic Interlude of the SECRET MARRIAGE.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6 o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, March 19, and every evening during the week will be presented the Grand Romantic Equestrian Drama, entitled

TIMOUR, THE TARTAR.

To be followed by the Grand Romantic Equestrian Drama

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; Or, THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 19, the performances will commence with the Drama of

CAMILLE; OR, A MORAL OF LIFE.

Armand Duval.....................Mr. G. Jordan
Camille Gautier...............Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with

NOVELTY.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 19, 1856, will be presented the Comedy, in five acts, of the

IRISH HEIRESS.

Lord William........Placide | Morah Marrion...Mrs. Hoey
Percy Ardent........Lester | Lady Daventry, Miss Raym'd
Major Fuss...........Brougham | Mrs. Comfort...Mrs. Broug'm

To conclude with the Farce of

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—THIS EVENING, March 19, at 6¾ o'clock, the beautiful Drama of MADELAINE.

Bertrand.........J. H. Allen | Madelaine Mrs. S. B. Wilkins

To be followed by the

FOUR LOVERS.

Bibi...............G. L. Fox | Blaise.........Miss Hathaway

To conclude with the Melo Drama of the

SPIRIT OF THE WRECK.

Carmillian.........J. H. Allen | Petri..................G. L. Fox
Uda..Miss Hathaway

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY.—An Original Comedy, never acted.

TAKING THE CHANCES;

Or, OUR COUSIN FROM THE COUNTRY,

written expressly for the popular Comedian, Mr. J. H. M'VICKER, who will appear as Peter Pomeroy.

Mrs. C. HOWARD as Blanche, with popular ballads; Mr. H. PERRY, Mrs. A. PARKER, &c., &c.

The two most successful farces of the season,

THAT BLESSED BABY, and URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS,

in each of which Mr. Burton will appear.

FORTUNIO, a great success, to-morrow evening.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Great success of the GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACLE, produced with entirely new scenery, new costumes, new properties, new and brilliant effects, entitled ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP, with over one hundred performers in the different parts, with real Chinese Dresses, real Chinese Banners, real Chinese Lanterns, &c., imported expressly for this establishment. THIS (Wednesday, March 19) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and also THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 BROADWAY. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. (This Hall will be let, as the Buckleys intend travelling [illegible] opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

THE COURT OF IOE SORS.

This musical piece will be played five nights of the week, (there will be no performance Saturday evening, March 22,) together with

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never been exhibited in this City. Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y, N. A.

THAT BLESSED BABY—LOVE AND MURDER; PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS; TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!

The above popular plays are just issued in "FRENCH'S AMERICAN DRAMA." Price 12½ cents each. 121 Nassau-st.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 120 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, cor. of 3d-av. and 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ₩ cent. on sums above $500.

All sums deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that day.

Bank open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHR, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,

jy11'55-lawlyW Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, as individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy20,'54-lawlyW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from the first.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and less than $500; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upwards. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior Iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM HALL & SON—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. [illegible]

HARMONIUMS OF ALEXANDRE OF PARIS.—A few of these splendid instruments just received. They are the best substitutes for the organ yet known, and are admirably adapted for the use of small churches. Prices from $60 to $400, according to the size and number of stops. Illustrated price lists, with full description of the instruments, forwarded free, on application to THOMAS BAKER, 381 Broadway, New-York. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, [illegible]

A VERY SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE $300 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

BARGAINS.—[illegible]

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—[illegible] T. S. BERRY, [illegible] Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible]

PIANOS TO LET.—New and second hand, both with or without medal attachment. [illegible] T. GILBERT & Co., No. 419 Broadway, cor. of Canal-st.

HALLET [illegible] PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible]

PIANO FOR SALE.—[illegible]

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—[illegible]

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

[illegible]

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS [illegible]

[illegible] Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company, [illegible] N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY [illegible] OIL—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S [illegible] No. 18 William-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, [illegible]

M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—[illegible] HARRINGTON [illegible]

SHOW-CASES.—[illegible] Frankfort, New-York, [illegible] Ohio. [illegible]

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH [illegible] IRON.—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, [illegible] William-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—[illegible] SAMUEL HOFFMAN, [illegible]

HUDSON PIG IRON.—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

ADIRONDACK IRON CO. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR MINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS.—[illegible] C. W. STEARNS, [illegible]

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE POOR.—THE "ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR" is compelled to renew its appeal for funds. [illegible] THAN WAS EVER SUPPOSED TO EXIST. [illegible]

THOUSAND DOLLARS.

[illegible]

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; to R. B. MINTURN, [illegible] to R. M. HARTLEY, [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.